# Beaver Radical

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## Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after June 2d, 1872, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | EXPR'S. | MAIL. | EXPR'S. | EXPR'S |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 1.45AM | 6.00AM | 9.10AM | 1.30PM |
| Rochester | 2.30 | 7.28 | 10.23 | 2.38 |
| Alliance | 5.10 | 10.40 | 12.50PM | 5.08 |
| Orrville | 6.51 | 1.00PM | 3.01 | 7.06 |
| Mansfield | 8.55 | 3.18 | 5.09 | 9.11 |
| Crestline Ar | 9.20 | 4.00 | 5.40 | 9.40 |
| Crestline De | 9.40 | 5.55AM | 6.00 | 9.50 |
| Forest | 11.05 | 7.35 | 7.55 | 11.15 |
| Lima | 12.08PM | 9.00 | 9.15 | 12.17AM |
| Fort Wayne | 2.20 | 11.50 | 11.50 | 2.35 |
| Plymouth | 4.45 | 2.35PM | 2.55AM | 5.05 |
| Chicago | 7 50 | 6.30 | 6.50 | 8.20PM |

TRAINS GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | MAIL | EXPR'S. | EXPR'S. | EXPR'S |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 5.15AM | 9.20AM | 5.30PM | 9.20PM |
| Plymouth | 9.15 | 12.02PM | 8.55 | 1.10AM |
| Fort Wayne | 12.01PM | 2.00 | 11.15 | 4 00 |
| Lima | 2.45 | 4.07 | 1.18AM | 6.40 |
| Forest | 4.00 | 5.08 | 2.27 | 8.10 |
| Crestline Ar | 5.35 | 6.30 | 4.05 | 10.10 |
| Crestline De | 6.00AM | 6.50 | 4.15 | 10 30AM |
| Mansfield | 6 40 | 7.19 | 4.43 | 11.00 |
| Orrville | 9.16 | 9.20 | 6.37 | 1.00PM |
| Alliance | 11.00 | 10.55 | 8.05 | 2 25 |
| Rochester | 2.48PM | | 10.40 | 4.53 |
| Pittsburgh | 4.00 | 2.20 | 11.45AM | 6.00 |

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. On and after June 29, 1873, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

| STATIONS. | EXPR'S. | MAIL. | EXPR'S. | ACCOM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | | 8.30AM | 1.55PM | 4.05PM |
| Hudson | | 9.41 | 5.02 | 5.23 |
| Ravenna | | 10.13 | 5.33 | 5.53 |
| Alliance | | 11.05 | 6.12 | 6.40 |
| Bayard | | 11.39 | 6.41 | |
| Wellsville | | 1.10PM | 8.00 | |
| Pittsburgh | | 3.40 | 10.30 | |

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

| STATIONS. | EXPR'S. | MAIL. | EXPR'S. | ACCOM. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | | 6.30AM | 1.15PM | |
| Wellsville | | 8.40 | 3.10 | |
| Bayard | | 10.25 | 4.30 | |
| Alliance | | 11.00 | 4.55 | 7.25AM |
| Ravenna | | 12.08PM | 5.53 | 8.15 |
| Hudson | | 12.41 | 6.22 | 9.05 |
| Cleveland | | 1.55 | 7.30 | 10.25 |

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

| STATIONS. | ACCOM. | MAIL. | EXPR'S. | ACCOM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bellair | 5.45AM | 10.50AM | 5.40PM | |
| Bridgeport | 5.55 | 11.00 | 5.50 | |
| Steubenville | 6.57 | 12 07PM | 6.50 | |
| Wellsville | 8.00 | 1.05 | 7.53 | |
| Rochester | 9.30 | 2.35 | 9.25 | |
| Pittsburgh | 10 40 | 3.40 | 10.30 | |

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

| STATIONS. | ACCOM | MAIL. | EXPR'S. | ACCOM. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | | 6.30AM | 1.15PM | 4.50PM |
| Rochester | | 7.40 | 2.20 | 6.05 |
| Wellsville | | 8.40 | 3.10 | 7.15 |
| Steubenville | | 9.50 | 4.20 | 8.29 |
| Bridgeport | | 11.00 | 5.25 | 9.45 |
| Bellair | | 11.10 | 5.40 | 10.00 |

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

| Leaves | Arrives |
|---|---|
| N Philia. 10 am & 1.00 pm | Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm |
| Bayard 12 10 & 5.00 p. m. | N. Philia. 3.00 & 7.30 p m |

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot: | | WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pacific Exp'ss, | 2:50 a m | Mail Train, | 1:05 a m |
| Mail Train, | 2:45 a m | Fast Line, | 1:35 a m |
| Chicago Ex | 12 20 p m | Pittsburgh Ex. | 8.00 a m |
| Cincinnati Ex. | 1:10 p m | Cincinnati Ex. | 8:40 a m |
| Philadelphia Ex. | 5:20 p m | Southern Ex. | 12:40 p m |
| Fast Line, | 8:50 p m | Pacific Expr's, | 1:10 p m |
| LOCAL. | | Way Passenger, | 9:50 p m |
| Wall's No 1, | 6:40 a m | LOCAL. | |
| Wall's Ac | | Walls No 1 | 6:30 a m |
| Wall's No 2, | 7:05 a m | Brinton Ac. No1, | 7:30 a m |
| Wall's No 3, | 10:20 a m | Wilkinsburg Ac | |
| Wall's No 4, | 11:45 a m | No 1 | 8:20 a m |
| Wilkinsburg Ac | | Walls No 2, | 9:10 a m |
| No 2 | 2:40 p m | Johnstown Ac. | 10 10 a m |
| Wall's No 4. | 3:20 p m | Walls No 3, | 1:45 p m |
| Johnstown Ac. | 4:00 p m | Walls No 4 | 3:20 p m |
| Brinton Ac. Accom- | | Wilkinsburg Ac | |
| modation No 1, | 4 50 p m | No 2 | 4.45 p m |
| Brinton Ac. No2 | 5:40 p m | Walls Ac. No. 5 | 5:55 p m |
| Wall's No 5, | 6:15 p m | Brinton No 2, | 6:50 p m |
| Brinton Ac No3 | 9:20 p m | Brinton Ac. No3 | 7:25 p m |
| Wall's No 6 | 11:05 p m | Brinton Ac No4 | 11:10 p m |

Cincinnati Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Mail Train Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arrives at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m; Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:54 p m.

Fast Line Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; New York 6.20 a m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 9:10 a m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10:14 a m.

Southern Express leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm; arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a m; Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 8:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 2:30 p m.

Wall's Accommodation Trains leave Wall's Station every day at 6:40 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh for Brinton's 10:30 p m.

TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office on Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Excursion Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the usual rates are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express. All orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

J. N. CASSATT, Gen'l Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after Monday, July 29th, 1873, Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave the depot of Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Brocton, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, Western and Central New York.

| | Leave. | Arrive |
|---|---|---|
| Express | 7.30 a m | 8.25 p m |
| Express | 9.20 p m | 6.05 a m |
| Express | 11.50 a m | 5.45 a m |
| Ac | 6.40 a m | 6.30 a m |
| Soda Works Ac. | 9.45 a m | 8.20 a m |
| Second Ac. | 3.20 p m | 10.10 a m |
| Ac | 4.40 p m | 9.05 a m |
| Soda Works Ac. | 5.50 p m | 2.15 p m |
| Ac | 10.50 p m | 10.45 p m |

Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.30 a m, arriving at Parker at 12.18 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.30 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8.25 p m.

Accommodation train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) leaves Pittsburgh at 10.10 a m, and leaves at Soda Works at 4.30 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
J. BRAY, Ticket Agent.


## The Beaver Radical.

The RADICAL is published every Friday morning at the following rates:

| | |
|---|---|
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| SIX MONTHS, " " " | 1,00 |
| THREE " " " " | 50 |
| SINGLE COPIES | 05 |

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription at the option of the publisher, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines of this type, $8,00 per annum.

Advertisements by the month, quarter or year received, and liberal deductions made in proportion to length of advertisement and length of time of insertion.

Advertisements of 10 lines or less, $1,00 for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements, whether of displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

Special Notices inserted among local items at 10 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon by the month, quarter or year.

Advertisements of 5 lines or less, 50 cents for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable in advance.

Local news and matters of general interest communicated by any correspondent, with real name disclosed to the publisher, will be thankfully received. Local news solicited from every part of the county.

Publication Office: In THE RADICAL BUILDING Corner Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.


## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Public Reports—Valuable Documents—Smithsonian Report—General Eaton's Report on Education—Franklin Steele and How He Made $300,000—Competitive Examinations of Postal Clerks.

Correspondence of the Radical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1873.

Though we are accustomed to nothing but slurs on the official documents issued by the government many of them are really valuable. The cause for the low estimate placed upon their value may be traced to the indiscreet manner in which they have heretofore been distributed. Patent Office Reports are worthless to farmers or merchants, but to machinists and inventors they are of great value. Agricultural Reports are of little account to ministers or mechanics, but to intelligent farmers their value cannot well be over-estimated. Diplomatic correspondence may be foolishness to a builder or a laborer, but the lawyer appreciates its worth. And so it is with the other works coming from the government presses. It is to be hoped, now that we have got rid of the franking privilege, that we will have these documents distributed only among the classes that are able to appreciate them.

Two of the reports issued by the government, one now ready and the other soon to be, are especially worthy of mention. The first, already out, is the Smithsonian Report for 1871, one of the best that has ever been issued. To the individual without any scientific education whatever this book is utterly valueless. To such a person it would be worth as much were it printed in the Chinese language. But to persons who have given attention to the sciences, either special or general, this report will be found to be as interesting as most of the books for which we pay large prices. It is certainly worth all it costs, which is nothing but the postage, about twenty cents. To the student of mathematics who has advanced to the higher methods of generalization one article on "A new method of interpolation" will repay the trouble and expense of sending for the book. A "memoir of Sir John William Frederick Herschel" and a "biography of Joseph Fourier" will prove to be highly entertaining reading matter for those who know anything concerning the scientific researches of either of these great scholars. A review of "Thomas Graham's new scientific work" cannot fail to interest thousands of people. A paper "on the relation of the physical sciences to science in general" is one of the best articles ever published on this subject. A paper on "recent researches on the seculiar variations of the planetary orbits" will be a source of delight to all persons having any knowledge of astronomy. In a word, the entire work is replete with information highly valuable to students of science, and such people are to be found in every country village. There is no apology necessary from me for this notice of this report. Knowing that every community contains men and women who are interested in these subjects I feel justified in devoting considerable space to this book to which I have given some careful attention.

The other work is the report of General Eaton, Commissioner of Education. It is now in the hands of the binder and will be ready for distribution in about ten days. It is a book of 1018 pages and the postage on a single copy is thirty cents. Here is a work that can be obtained for the small sum of thirty cents and it is worth more than many books having a ready sale at three or four dollars. Indeed there is no other book of the kind published. To teachers and others interested in education this work is almost indispensable. To the student of social and political questions its value is inestimable. I have been permitted through the kindness of Dr. Warren chief clerk of the Bureau, to examine at some length the proof sheets, and am prepared to say that this report is a decided improvement upon all its predecessors. I must content myself with noticing one single feature, to-wit: the maps which it contains. Many of us have long been willing to acknowledge the fact that an intelligent people is more capable than is an ignorant community of producing wealth and comforts. But no one can fully appreciate the force of the old maxim that "Knowledge is power" until he has laid side by side two maps found in this report. One is a map taken from the reports of the census illustrating the wealth of the country. The other was prepared by the Bureau of Education to illustrate the illiteracy and intelligence of the country. In the first those sections possessing the greatest amount of wealth are indicated by the deepest shade of yellow. In the second those sections where the inhabitants are most illiterate are indicated by the darkest shade. Laying these maps side by side and we find the darkest shade running through the Sourthern States and the deepest yellow covering the Northern and Eastern States. Here we have the most satisfactory proof of the fact that an intelligent people is better capable than an ignorant community of supplying its physical wants. Words could not possibly make this fact as clear as does these two little maps. Unsurpassed in soil, climate and natural resources the South is far behind the North with its severe winters and barren rocks. The South chose slavery. Ignorance came with slavery. Poverty followed ignorance. [illegible] dom. Education, enterprise and general intelligence necessarily came with freedom. Then followed wealth.

Every teacher in the country ought to have a copy of this work. No college, academy, high school or common school should be without it. Indeed it would be well if every family could have a copy. And as to editors—why an editor might as well think of getting along without a copy of the Constitution, or of the Bible, or of the American Cyclopedia, as without the Report of the Commissioner of Education.

In the spring of 1857 one Franklin Steele, then engaged in running the ferry at Fort Snelling, made arrangements to buy the whole of that reservation, consisting of 7,300 acres for the sum of $90,000; $30,000 down, the balance in from two to three years' time. This was under the administration of John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, who must have known that no title could be given Steele upon such terms. At the next session of Congress the attention of the House was called to the matter and a committee appointed to investigate the terms of the sale. It was then found that the year before Steele had offered $110,000 for the tract and that, including the buildings, the value of the whole property could not be less than $500,000. Upon receiving their report the House passed resolutions to the effect that the management of the sale by the agents of the Secretary of War was injudicious; that the terms of the sale were disapproved, and that the evidence taken should be "transferred to the Secretary to the end that, in conjunction with the Attorney General, he may adopt such measures in respect of the sale as they shall be of opinion the public interests require." Notwithstanding all this Floyd proceeded to carry out the bargain, and on the 9th of July 1858, issued an order transferring the property to Steele, although but $30,000 had yet been paid. At the outbreak of the war Steele perceived a fine opportunity for a speculation and immediately went to work to get Fort Snelling appointed a rendezvous for troops. April 27 1861, an order was issued commanding State militia to rendezvous there, but that was not enough. No stone was left unturned, until in January, 1861, an order was issued from the War Department designating Fort Snelling as the place of rendezvous for State militia and volunteers. This was just what was wanted, for Mr. Steele was not only in receipt of a large income from the ferry, but was furnished with a pretext for bringing in a nice little bill for rent when the proper time came. The bill was presented in January, 1865, and amounted to no less a sum than $412,000 after deducting the unpaid balance of purchase money, $60,000. The government allowed the bill after reserving one thousand acres immediately around the fort. Since then Mr. Steele has sold one half of the remaining property for $200,000, thus making a clear profit of over three hundred thousand dollars. Singularly appropriate name is it not? the only mistake being in the spelling.

The duties of postal clerks being so very different from the duties of clerks in the departments, a different system of competitive examinations has been established. The system is peculiar and its novelty will warrant me in giving a brief description of the tests made.

On the 24th of the present month a competitive examination was held at the Post Office Department to fill a vacancy in the head clerkship on the cars between this city and Weldon, N. C. A small letter case comprising numerous pigeon holes was placed on a stand. Each pigeon hole was labeled with the name of a route or office. The competitors were brought, one at a time, before this case, furnished with 2,014 cards addressed as mailed letters intended for delivery in every section of the South, and instructed to distribute them to their proper pigeon holes. There were three competitors. After each had finished the task the cards were taken from the case and examined to see if there were any errors in distributing. One of the candidates made but two errors; another twenty-seven, and the other a hundred and fifty-seven. The candidate who made but two errors was appointed.

A record is kept of the efficiency of all postal clerks throughout the country and all errors made by them are noted. A report was made a few days since relating to the [illegible] of those clerks employed on trains operating in eleven of the Western States and four of the Territories, showing that of 3,763,200 letters distributed during [illegible] month of June there were less than [illegible] This is considered a [illegible] is kept with each [illegible] record of his efficiency. DAN.

## THE RAILROAD ROBBERY.

### A Band of Masked Robbers Ditch a Railway Train and Rob the Express Car.

DES MOINES, July 23d.—As yet, the most contradictory statements are afloat concerning the wrecking and robbing of the express train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, Monday night, three miles west of Adair. The train left Council Bluffs at five o'clock with four coaches and two sleepers, the rear car being filled with a company of aristocratic Chinese on their way to New England colleges. There were also two baggage express cars in which was the California mail and express matter, consisting, in short, of nearly $2,000 in the express safe, and some bullion, the precise amount is not stated. When about sixty-five miles west of this city, at about half-past eight o'clock, at a sharp curve in the road, and an isolated spot, with no house for several miles in any direction, the train moving about twenty-five miles an hour, the engineer, John Rafferty, suddenly saw one rail move from its place about sixty feet ahead of the engine, when he instantly reversed his engine and applied the air-brake, and while in the act of doing it the bullets came pelting into the engine like hail. The engine ran into the bank and turned over, throwing out the engineer, John Rafferty, and the fireman, the former falling on the dead. It is supposed that he was killed by concussion, as no bullet wounds were found on his body. The fireman escaped unhurt.

The train being very heavy ran about one hundred feet and stopped. The engine ran into the bank and turned over, and the two baggage cars doubled up and were badly smashed. As soon as the train stopped six large, athletic masked men appeared at the express car in which were William Smith, Superintendent Royce, the express messenger, John Burgess, and three other persons, and commenced firing rapidly.

Wm. A. Smith, the conductor, made the following statement before the coroner's jury:

I was thrown under the seat in front of me; don't remember which side of the car I got out on, but know that I reached the engine on the north side; I went forward to see who was hurt; the first person I met was one of the masked men near the baggage car door, who pointed a revolver in each hand toward me and told me to get back, firing at me at the same time; I backed down as far as the sleeping coach before I felt I was out of his way; there I met Dennis Folly, the fireman; he said, "Billy, Jack is dead."

I then went to the sleeping car at the rear, still trying to get a revolver, urging the passengers to keep quiet, as these men were robbing the express car. I went out of the ladies' car up to the bank, and thence to the engine. Two balls passed through my clothing while I was on the bank. These shots came from the south side of the train. I did not see a man on the south side then; did not see or hear anything more of the masked men. After the passengers had got quiet, I went forward to investigate the cause of the wreck. At the hind truck of the smoking car I found a fish-plate had been removed from the rail on the north side; a rope and strap were tied in the bolt holes of the disconnected rail at the west end and a rope passed under the south rail across the ditch and up on the bank; a piece of a rope was also found on the bank, which seemed to have been broken from the other. The hind trucks of the smoking car were still on the track. We had been running eighteen or twenty miles an hour.

The scene is described by the passengers as being terrible beyond description. They had a horror of being murdered, and in the confusion feared that the robbers were of their own number, having taken passage for that purpose. This view of the matter is the subject of universal comment. It is thought the robbers had confederates on the train.

## MODERN GLADIATORS.

### McMahon Defeats the Canadian Copeland—Graphic Description of a Great Wrestling Match.

TROY, July 23.—The great international wrestling match between John McMahon, champion of America, and Thomas A. Copeland, champion of Canada, was decided at this place last night. McMahon was victorious. The match resulted from a challenge issued by McMahon to wrestle any man in the world for $3,000 a side. Copeland, a representative of Canada, accepted the challenge and the parties met in New York June 28, and signed articles [illegible] two falls, two hips, to [illegible] $1,000 and the championship of America. Four hundred dollars a side was posted. When the match was made it was mutually agreed that the contest should take place at Troy. D. N. Graham was chosen stakeholder. The match created unusual excitement and interest. Speculation was brisk on the result. Thomas A. Copeland hails from Petersborough, Canada, stands 5 feet 10½ inches high, weighs 175 pounds, is 24 inches around the thighs, 18 inches around the calf, and 44½ inches around the chest. Copeland is a splendid wrestler, quick on his pedals, tricky as a mountebank, and moves with the agility of a chamois. He has been victorious in thirteen matches. Copeland and a host of sports from Cobourg, Petersborough, Toronto, and other principal Canadian cities, arrived here Sunday, and made the Mansion House their headquarters. John McMahon is a native of Bakersfield, Vermont, and perhaps the greatest wrestler in the World, is straight as an elm, and moves with great agility. He measures twenty-eight inches around the thighs, eighteen and one-half around the calf, and forty-four and a half around the chest, while the muscles of his arms measure seventeen inches. He has bones like the glyptodon and a back like a saurian from a Louisiana swamp. He is a perfect Hercules in strength. As a wrestler he has no equal in the country. He won the championship of America when he defeated Homer Lane, the champion, in this city on May 31st last, for $3,000 and the championship of America. He defeated Perry Higley, champion of Connecticut, for $1,000 and the title, at New Haven, Connecticut, June 25th. This was his last match for the championship. On July 4th McMahon was matched to wrestle Lew. Ainsworth, but the backers of the latter paid forfeit.

For the past three days sporting men have been arriving to witness the contest. Betting was even and heavy, but on the arrival of the American champion he was at once made the favorite at $100 to $80. This took place at Harmony Hall. Early in the evening a crowd of sports were present from all parts of the United States and Canada.

At 7 P. M., Copeland arrived, and a few minutes later McMahon entered the hall. The articles of agreement were then read, and the men began to strip and prepare for the contest amidst the wildest excitement. After a delay of fifteen minutes, the men came on the stage dressed in trunks, tights and short jackets of divers colors. Colonel J. Murphy was umpire for Copeland, and Mr. Homer Lane was chosen to act in that capacity for McMahon. The men were in good condition. Copeland had been trained by Samuel Miller, while Homer Lane, of New York, prepared McMahon for the contest. At eight o'clock the referee called time, and the modern Hector and Achilles exchanged the usual courtesies, and the contest commenced. Betting on the first fall was in favor of Copeland. McMahon's right arm grasped Copeland's left shoulder, and his left laid on Copeland's right elbow. Copeland was first to commence operations, making quick evolutions with both legs; McMahon worked round his opponent with cat like tread, his body straight, his legs moving up and down with a graceful, easy motion. McMahon managed to fasten the first lock on his opponent but Copeland, with lightning like quickness, broke away, and both fell on their faces. They again closed. This time Copeland fastened the inside lock on McMahon, when a furious struggle followed. McMahon broke the lock, and both fell, McMahon on his side, Copeland on his stomach. They again closed, and an exciting struggle followed. McMahon wrestled all he knew how, and finally caught the inside lock on Copeland. A terrific struggle followed. McMahon caught Copeland on the hip, raised him to his shoulder, and amid loud cheering threw him heavily. Copeland fell on his side, and the referee declared no fall. The Canadians were jubilant, the New Yorkers confident. Another lively bout followed. Copeland fastened a lock on McMahon, which the latter quickly broke. Copeland would not be denied, however, and fastened another on McMahon's left leg, and raised him off *terra firma*. McMahon struggled while Copeland held on to the lock. Intense excitement prevailed. Amid shouts of "Hold on, Copeland," "Break that lock," the Canadian champion raised McMahon off his feet, straining every nerve, jerked McMahon across his hip, twitched his right leg, and amid boisterous cheers landed McMahon on his back, and won the first fall. Time, thirty-two minutes.

The men then rested. On time being called they came up for the second round. Betting 10 to 7 on McMahon. When the gladiators closed, the greatest excitement prevailed among the crowd, shouts of "Throw him, Mack," "Mind your feet Tom," were echoed by the spectators. Both wrestled cautiously. Copeland got a lock on McMahon's left leg, McMahon broke it and both fell on their faces. On the next rally Copeland hipped McMahon, and both fell, Copeland underneath. "No fall," shouted the Referee; and again they closed. A terrific struggle followed, McMahon got a hiplock on Copeland, and the hall was ablaze of excitement. The Canadian held on, and McMahon used all his strength, but finally the Canadian broke the lock, and fell on his stomach. On the next bout McMahon threw Copeland over his head, but he alighted on his side. Again the men closed, amid much excitement. The Canadian fastened lock after lock on McMahon, which the latter broke. On the next bout McMahon got a grape-vine on Copeland, but failed to throw him. Another lively bout followed, and McMahon threw the Canadian on his knees. On the next bout McMahon shifted his tactics and got underneath the Canadian, to hip him. A fierce struggle ensued, the Canadian broke the lock and threw McMahon on his knees, amid loud cheering. On went the struggle. The excitement was intense. McMahon tripped right and left. He fastened a leg lock on Copeland and raised him on his hip, when a furious struggle followed. McMahon, summoning all his strength, swang the Canadian and threw him on his knees amid loud applause. Another furious struggle ensued. McMahon hipped the Canadian and threw him on his head, but he fell on his side. On the next rally McMahon got a firm inside hook on Copeland's left leg, and whirled him on his back amid vociferous cheering, and won the match after wrestling one hour and thirty minutes. A large amount of money changed hands and the Canadians were much crestfallen at their champion's defeat.

"THE Reading *Eagle*, a hot-mouthed Democratic organ, is very much incensed," says the Harrisburg State *Journal*, "at the certainty of Mr. R. W. Mackey being made the Republican candidate for State Treasurer." This is really not what annoys the *Eagle*. It is the certainty of his election, and the conviction that the Democracy have no man to put up as a candidate who can beat Mackey. There's where the shoe pinches on the bunioned foot of the decrepid Democracy.

# ELECTIVE AFFINITIES.

**A Novel.**

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

## PART I.

CHAPTER XIV. (Continued.)

Under some other pretext, Edward had the ground underneath the plane-trees cleared of bushes and grass and mosa. And now first could be seen the beauty of their forms, together with their full height and spread, right up from the earth. He was delighted with them. It was just this very time of the year that he had planted them. How long ago could it have been? he said to himself. As soon as he got home, he turned over the old diary books, which his father, especially when in the country, was very careful in keeping. He might not find an entry of this particular planting, but another important domestic matter, which Edward well remembered, and which had occurred on the same day, would surely be mentioned. He turned over a few volumes. The circumstance he was looking for was there. How amazed, how overjoyed he was, when he discovered the strangest coincidence! The day and the year on which he had planted those trees, was the very day, the very year, when Ottilie was born.

CHAPTER XV.

The long-wished-for morning dawned at last on Edward; and very soon a number of guests arrived. They had sent out a large number of invitations, and many who had missed the laying of the foundation-stone, which was reported to have been so charming, were the more careful not to be absent on the second festivity.

Before dinner the carpenter's people appeared, with music, in the court of the castle. They bore an immense garland of flowers, composed of a number of single wreathes, winding in and out, one above the other; saluting the company, they made request, according to custom, for silk handkerchiefs and ribbons, at the hands of the fair sex, with which to dress themselves out. When the castle party went into the dining-hall, they marched off singing and shouting, and after amusing themselves awhile in the village, and coaxing many a ribbon out of the women there, old and young, they came at last, with crowds behind them and crowds expecting them, out upon the height where the park-house was now standing. After dinner, Charlotte rather held back her guests. She did not wish that there should be any solemn or formal procession, and they found their way in little parties, broken up, as they pleased, without rule or order, to the scene of action. Charlotte staid behind with Ottilie, and did not improve matters by doing so. For Ottilie being really the last that appeared, it seemed as if the trumpets and the clarionets had only been waiting for her, and as if the gayeties had been ordered to commence directly on her arrival.

To take off the rough appearance of the house, it had been hung with green boughs and flowers. They had dressed it out in an architectural fashion, according to a design of the Captain's; only that, without his knowledge, Edward had desired the Architect to work in the date upon the cornice in flowers, and this was necessarily permitted to remain. The Captain had only arrived in time to prevent Ottilie's name from figuring in splendor on the gable. The beginning, which had been made for this, he contrived to turn skillfully to some other use, and to get rid of such of the letters as had been already finished.

The garland was set up, and was to be seen far and wide about the country.

The flags and the ribbons fluttered gayly in the air; and a short oration was, the greater part of it, dispersed by the wind. The solemnity was at an end. There was now to be a dance on the smooth lawn in front of the building, which had been enclosed with boughs and branches. A gayly-dressed working mason took Edward up to a smart-looking girl of the village, and called himself upon Ottilie, who stood out with him. These two couples speedily found others to follow them, and Edward contrived pretty soon to change partners, catching Ottilie, and making the round with her. The younger part of the company joined merrily in the dance with the people, while the elder among them stood and looked on.

Then, before they broke up and walked about, an order was given that they should all collect at sunset under the plane-trees. Edward was the first upon the spot, ordering everything, and making his arrangements with his valet, who was to be on the other side, in company with the firework-maker, managing his exhibition of the spectacle.

The Captain was far from satisfied at some of the preparations which he saw made; and he endeavored to get a word with Edward about the crush of spectators which was to be expected. But the latter, somewhat hastily, begged that he might be allowed to manage this part of the day's amusement himself.

The upper end of the embankment having been recently raised, was still far from compact. It had been staked, but there was no grass upon it, and the earth was uneven and insecure. The crowd pressed on, however, in great numbers. The sun went down, and the castle party was served with refreshments under the plane-trees, to pass the time till it should become sufficiently dark. The place was approved of beyond measure, and they looked forward to frequently enjoying the view over so lovely a sheet of water, on future occasions.

A calm evening, a perfect absence of wind, promised everything in favor of the spectacle, when suddenly loud and violent shrieks was heard. Large masses of the earth had given away on the edge of the embankment, and a number of people were precipitated in the water. The pressure from the throng had gone on increasing till at last it had become more than the newly-laid soil would bear, and the bank had fallen in. Everybody wanted to obtain the best place, and now there was no getting either backwards or forwards.

People ran this and that way, more to see what was going on than to render assistance. What could be done when no one could reach the place?

The Captain, with a few determined persons, hurried down and drove the crowd off the embankment back upon the shore, and in order that those who were really of service might have free room to move. One way or another they contrived to seize hold of such as were sinking; and with or without assistance all who had been in the water were got out safe upon the bank, with the exception of one boy, whose struggles in his fright, instead of bringing him nearer the embankment, had only carried him further away from it. His strength seemed to be failing—now only a hand was seen above the surface, and now a foot. By an unlucky chance the boat was on the opposite shore filled with firewoaks—it was a long business to unload it, and help was slow in coming. The Captain's resolution was taken; he flung off his coat; all eyes were directed towards him, and his sturdy vigorous figure gave every one hope and confidence; but a cry of surprise rose out of the crowd as they saw him fling himself into the water—every eye watched him as the strong swimmer swiftly reached the boy, and bore him, although to appearance dead, to the embankment.

Now came up the boat. The Captain stepped in and examined whether there were any still missing, or whether they were all safe. The surgeon was speedily on the spot, and took charge of the inanimate boy. Charlotte joined them, and entreated the Captain to go now and take care of himself, to hurry back to the castle and change his clothes. He would not go, however, till persons on whose sense he could rely, who had been close to the spot at the time of the accident, and who had assisted in saving those who had fallen in, assured him that all were safe.

Charlotte saw him on his way to the house, and she remembered that the wine and the tea, and everything else which he could want, had been locked up, for fear any of the servants should take advantage of the disorder of the holiday, as on such occasions they are apt to do. She hurried through the scattered groups of her company, which were loitering about the plane trees. Edward was there, talking to every one—beseeching every one to say. He would give the signal directly, and the fireworks should begin. Charlotte went up to him and entreated him to put off an amusement which was no longer in place, and which at the present moment no one could enjoy. She reminded him of what ought to be done for the boy who had been saved, and for his preserver.

"The surgeon will do whatever is right, no doubt," replied Edward. "He is provided with everything which he can want, and we should only be in the way if we crowded about him with our anxieties."

Charlotte persisted in her opinion, and made a sign to Ottilie, who at once prepared to retire with her. Edward seized her hand, and cried,

"We will not end this day in a lazaretto. She is too good for a sister of mercy. Without us, I think, the half-dead may wake, and the living dry themselves."

Charlotte did not answer, but went. Some followed her — others followed these; in the end, no one wished to be last, and all followed. Edward and Ottilie found themselves alone under the plane-trees. He insisted that stay he would, earnestly, passionately, as she entreated him to go back with her to the castle.

"No, Ottilie!" he cried; 'the extraordinary is not brought to pass in the smooth common way—the wonderful accident of this evening brings us more speedily together. You are mine—I have often said it to you, and sworn it to you. We will not say it and swear it any more—we will make it BE."

The boat came over from the other side. The valet was in it—he asked, with some embarrassment, what his master wished to have done with the fireworks.

"Let them off!" cried Edward to him; "let them off—it was only for you that they were provided, Ottilie, and you shall be the only one to see them. Let me sit beside you, and enjoy them with you."

Tenderly, timidly he sat down at her side, without touching her.

Rockets went hissing up—cannon thundered—Roman candles shot out their blazing balls—squibs flashed and darted—wheels spun round, first singly, then in pairs, then all at once, faster and faster, one after the other, and more and more together. Edward, whose bosom was on fire, watched the blazing spectacle with eyes gleaming with delight; but Ottilie, with her delicate and nervous feelings, in all this noise and fitful blazing and flashing, found more to distress her than to please. She leant shrinking against Edward, and he, as she drew to him and clung to him, felt the delightful sense that she belonged entirely to him.

The night had scarcely resumed its rights, when the moon rose and lighted their path as they walked back. A figure, with his hat in hand, stepped across their way, and begged in alms of them—in the general holiday he said that he had been forgotten. The moon shone upon his face, and Edward recognized the features of the importune beggar: but, happy as he then was, it was impossible for him to be angry with any one. He could not recollect that, especially for that particular day, begging had been forbidden under the heaviest penalties—he thrust his hand into his pocket; took the first coin which he found, and gave the fellow a piece of gold. His own happiness was so unbounded that he would have liked to have shared it with every one.

In the meantime all had gone well at the castle. The skill of the surgeon, everything which was required being ready at hand, Charlotte's assistance—all had worked together, and the boy was brought to life again. The guests dispersed, wishing to catch a glimpse or two of what was to be seen of the fireworks from the distance; and, after a scene of such confusion, were glad to get back to their own quiet homes.

The Captain also, after having rapidly changed his dress, had taken an active part in what required to be done. It was now all quiet again, and he found himself alone with Charlotte, gently and affectionately he now told her that his time for leaving them approached. She had gone through so much that evening, that this discovery made but a slight impression upon her—she had seen how her friend could sacrifice himself; how he had saved another, and had himself been saved. These strange incidents seemed to foretell an important future to her—but not an unhappy one.

Edward, who now entered with Ottilie, was informed at once of the impending departure of the Captain: He suspected that Charlotte had known longer how near it was; but he was far too much occupied with himself and his own plans to take it amiss, or care about it.

On the contrary, he listened attentively, and with signs of pleasure, to the account of the excellent and honorable position in which the Captain was to be placed. The course of the future was hurried impetuously forward by his own secret wishes. Already he saw the Captain married to Charlotte, and himself married to Ottilie. It would have been the richest present which any one could have made him, on the occasion of the day's festival!

But how surprised was Ottilie, when, on going to her room, she found upon the table the beautiful box; Instantly, she opened it; inside, all the things were so nicely packed and arranged, that she did not venture to take them out, she scarcely even ventured to lift them. There were muslin, cambric, silk, shawls and lace, all rivalling each other in delicacy, beauty and costliness—nor were ornaments forgotten. The intention had been, as she saw well, to furnish her with more than one complete suit of clothes: but it was all so costly, so little like what she had been accustomed to, that she scarcely dared, even in thought, to believe it could be really for her.

CHAPTER XVI.

The next morning the Captain had disappeared, having left a grateful letter addressed to his friends upon the table. He and Charlotte had already taken a half leave of each other the evening before—she felt that the parting was forever, and she resigned herself to it; for in the Count's second letter, which the Captain had at last shown to her, there was a hint of a prospect of an advantageous marriage, and though he paid no attention to it at all, she accepted it for as good as certain, and gave him up fully and firmly.

Now, therefore, she thought that she had a right to require of others the same control over themselves which she had exercised herself; it had not been impossible to her, and it ought not to be impossible to them. With this feeling she began the conversation with her husband; and she entered upon it the more openly and easily, from a sense that the question must now, once for all, be decidedly set at rest.

"Our friend has left us," she said; "we are now once more together as we were—and it depends upon ourselves whether we choose to return together into our old position."

Edward, who heard nothing except what flattered his own passion, believed that Charlotte, in these words, was alluding to her previous widowed state, and, in a roundabout way, was making a suggestion for a separation; so that he answered with a laugh,

"Why not? all we want is to come to an understanding."

But he found himself sorely undeceived, as Charlotte answered:

"And we have now a choice of opportunities for placing Ottilie in another situation. Two openings have offered themselves to her, either of which will do very well. Either she can return to the school, as my daughter has left it and is with her great-aunt; or she can be received into a desirable family, where, as the companion of an only child, she will enjoy all the advantages of an early education.

TO BE CONTINUED.

SPOTS on the sun—freckles on a boy's face.


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(Near the Depot.)

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je13-1y

**New Advertisements.**

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

SEAL. In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Polly Hice, late of the township of Hanover, in said county, deceased.

And now to wit: June 11th, 1873. Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said decedent, viz: Joseph Minesinger, residing in Fulton county, Illinois; Aaron Minesinger, George W. Minesinger and Elizabeth Minesinger, residing in Beaver county, Pa.; Samuel Minesinger, residing in Wilson county, Tenn.; David Minesinger, residing in Venango county, Pa.; Mary Minesinger and Abigail Minesinger, residing in the State of California; Ruth Minesinger, residing in Beaver county, Pa.; Elizabeth Minesinger and Martha Minesinger, residence unknown; James Minesinger, residing in Montana Territory, Henry Minesinger, J. Q. A. Minesinger and Martha Needham, residing in the State of Indiana; James Minesinger, residing in the State of Illinois; John Minesinger, Thomas Minesinger, Anthony Minesinger and Rosanna Barnum, residence unknown; Alsey Minesinger, intermarried with Alexander Nash, residing in the State of Indiana, and all others interested, to show cause, if any they have, why request to make partition of the real estate of said decedent should not be awarded at our Orphans' Court, to be held in Beaver, in and for said county, on the first Monday of September next. (1873)

A true copy of Rule. Attest:
JOHN C. HART, Clerk.
CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, June 30, 1871—jy4 3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF CORNELIUS SHANE, DEC'D

Letters of administration on the estate of Cornelius Shane, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to James B. Shane, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

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### THE DARK NIGHT.

"I can't stand it any longer, Jane, I'll go out, and perhaps something will turn up for us."

"It's a cold night, Robert."

"Cold, yes! But it's not much colder outside than in. It would have been better if you had married John Tremain," he said bitterly.

"Don't say that, Robert, I've never regretted my choice."

"Not even now, when there is not a loaf of bread in the house for you and the children?"

"Not even now, Robert. Don't be discouraged. God has not forsaken us. Perhaps this evening the tide will turn, and better days may dawn upon us tomorrow."

Robert Brice shook his head despondingly.

"You are more hopeful than I, Jane. Day after day I have been in search of employment. I have called at fifty places only to receive the same answer everywhere."

Just then little Jimmy, who had been asleep, woke up.

"Mother," he pleaded, "won't you give me a piece of bread, I am so hungry."

"There is no bread, Jimmy, darling," said the mother with an aching heart.

"When will there be some?" asked the child piteously.

Tears came to the mother's eyes. She knew not what to say.

"Jimmy, I'll bring you some bread," said the father hoarsely, as he seized his hat and went to the door.

His wife, alarmed, laid her hand upon his sleeve. She saw the look in his eyes, and she feared to what step desperation might lead him.

"Remember, Robert, she said, solemnly, 'it is hard to starve, but there are things that are worse."

He shook off her hand, but not roughly, and without a word passed out.

Out in the cold streets! They would be his only home next, he thought. For a brief time longer he had the shelter of a cheerless room in a tenement house, but the rent would become due at the end of the month, and he had nothing to meet it.

Robert Brice was a mechanic, competent and skillful. Three years since he lived in a country village, where his expenses were moderate, and he found no difficulty in meeting them. But in an evil hour he grew tired of his village home, and he removed to the city. For a while he met with very good success, but he found the tenement house in which he was obliged to live a poor substitute for the neat little cottage which he had occupied in the country. He saw his mistake, but was too proud to go back.

"Of course I can't have as good accommodations here as in the country," he said, "but it is something to live in, and be in the midst of things."

"I'd rather be back again," said his wife. "Somehow the city doesn't seem like home. There I used to run in and take tea with a neighbor, and have a pleasant social time. Here I know scarcely anybody."

"You'll get used to it after a while," said her husband.

She did not think so, but she did not complain.

But the time of great depression came, and with it a suspension of business enterprises. Work ceased for Robert Brice and many others. If he had been in his old home, he could have turned his hand to something else, and at worst could have borrowed from his neighbors till better times. But the friendly relations arising from neighborhood do not exist in the city to same extent as in the country. So day by day, he saw his scanty sum of money passing away, and no one extended a helping hand. Day by day he went out to do work, only to find himself one of a large number, all of whom were doomed to disappointment. If he had been alone he could have got along somehow, but it was a sore trial to come to a cheerless room, and a pale wife and hungry children, and no relief to offer them.

When, on that evening Robert Brice went into the street, he hardly knew now he was going to redeem the promise he had made to little Jimmy. He was absolutely penniless, and had been so for three days. There was nothing he was likely to find to do that night.

"I will pawn my coat," he said at last; "I cannot see my wife and children starve."

It was a well worn overcoat, and that cold winter night he needed something more to keep him warm. Weakened by the enforced fast he was more sensitive to the cold, and shivered as he walked along the pavement.

"Yes," he said, "my coat must go. I know not how I shall get along without it, but I can't see the children starve before my eyes."

He was not in general an envious man, but when he saw sleek, well-fed citizens, buttoned up to the throat in warm overcoats, come out of the brilliantly lighted shops, provided with luxuries for happy children at home, while his were starving he suffered some bitter thoughts upon the inequality of Fortune's gifts, to come to his mind.

Why should they be so happy and he so miserable?

There was one man, shorter than himself, warmly clad, who passed him with his hands thrust deed into the pockets of his overcoat. There was a pleasant smile upon his face. He was doubtless thinking of the happy circle at home.

Robert knew him as a rich merchant, whose ample warehouse he often passed. He had applied to this man only two days before for employment, and been refused. It was, perhaps, the thought of the wide difference between them, so far as outward circumstances went, that led Robert Brice to follow him.

After awhile the merchant-Mr. Grimes, drew his handkerchief slowly from his pocket. And he did not perceive that his pocket-book came with it and fell to the sidewalk.

He did not perceive it but Robert did, his heart leaped into his mouth, and a sudden thought entered his mind. He bent quickly down and picked up the pocket-book. He raised his eyes hastily to see if the movement was noticed. It was not.

The merchant went on unheeding his loss.

"This will buy bread for my wife and children," thought Robert instantly.

A vision of the comfort which the money would bring that cheerless room lighted up his heart for an instant, but then, for he was not dishonest, there came another thought the money was not his, much as he wanted it

"But I cannot see my wife and children starve," he thought again. "If it is wrong to keep this money, God will understand my motive."

All this was sophistry, and he knew it. In a moment he felt it to be so. There was something worse than starvation. It was his wife that had said that just before he had come out. Could he meet her gaze when he returned with food so obtained.

"I've lived honest so far," he thought—"I won't turn thief now."

It was with an effort he came to this decision; for all the while there was before his eyes that vision of a cheerless home, and he could hear Jimmy vainly asking for food. It was with an effort that he stepped forward and placed his hand on the merchant's shoulder, and extended the hand that held the pocket-book.

"Sir," he said, hoarsely, "you have dropped your pocket-book."

"Thank you," said the merchant, turning round, "I hadn't perceived my loss."

"You dropped it when you took out your handkerchief."

"And you saw it and picked it up. I am very much obliged to you."

"You have reason to be," said Robert in a low voice. "I came very near keeping it."

"That would have been dishonest," said Mr. Grimes, his tone slightly altering.

"Yes, it would, but it's hard for a man to be honest when he is penniless, and his wife and children without a crust."

"Surely, you and your family are not in that condition!" said the merchant earnestly.

"Yes," said Robert, "it is only too true."

"And you are out of work?"

"For two months I have vainly sought for work. I applied to you two days since."

"I remember you now. I thought I had seen your face before. You still want work."

"I should feel grateful for it."

"A porter left me yesterday. Will you take his place at $12 a week."

"Thankfully, sir; I will work for half that."

"Then come to-morrow morning, or rather, as to-morrow will be a holiday, the day succeeding. Meantime take this for your present necessities."

He drew from his pocket a bank note, and put it in Robert's hand.

"It's $50," said Robert, amazed.

"I know it. This pocket-book contains $1,000. But for you, I should have lost the whole."

"God bless you, sir; good night," said Robert."

"Good night!"

Jane waited for her husband, in the cold and cheerless room, which, for a few days longer, she might call her home.

"Do you think father will bring me some bread?" asked little Jimmy, as he nestled in her lap.

"I hope so, darling," she said; but her heart misgave her. She feared it was a delusive hope.

An hour passed—there was a step on the stairs—her husband's, it could not be, for this was a cheerful, elastic step, coming up two steps at a time. She looked eagerly at the door.

Yes, it was he. The door opened. Robert, radiant with joy, entered with a basketful of substantial provisions.

"Have you got some bread, father?" asked Jimmy, hopefully.

"Yes, Jimmy, some bread and meat from a restaurant, and here's a little tea and sugar. There's a little wood left, Jane. Let's have a bright and comfortable night."

"How did it happen? Tell me Robert."

So Robert told his wife, and soon a bright fire lighted up the before cheerless room.

The next week they moved to a better home. They have never since known what it is to want. Robert found a firm friend in the Savings Bank, and has reason to remember with a grateful heart, God's goodness on the eve of temptation.

---

—A Georgia bride is described in one of the local papers as "Looking a very lily, cradled in the golden glimmer of some evening lake—a foam fleck, snowy, yet sunflushed, crowning the ripplings of some soft southern sea."

### Catching a Tartar.

A correspondent tells his experience thus:

I saw a fellow who looked so green that if he hadn't stirred just as he did I'd been tempted to pour oil and vinegar on him and cut him up for salad. He was whittling a stick.

Says I: Halloo.

Says he: Hallo yourself.

Says I: Boy, if hens lay eggs for nothing, and those eggs sell for sixteen cents a dozen, what's the percentage of profit?

Says he: Mister, it would take a prophet to tell, I reckon.

Says I: That's so; what are you making?

Says he: It's a whistle out of willer, and I say, mister, can you make a whistle out of a bowl of soup?

Says I: No, sir.

Says he: Well, then, you ain't smart, I can.

Says I: Do you mean to tell me that you can make a whistle out of a bowl of soup?

Says he: Yes, I can. That there is a whistle, ain't it.

Says I: Yes, it is.

Says he: Well, I didn't make it in a bowl of soup, did I?

Says I: No.

Says he: Well, then, I made that there whistle out of a bowl of soup, didn't I?

That made this gentleman mad, and I started to leave when he yelled out: I say, mister, if you'd lived in the days of the ark you'd gone in through the window.

Says I: Why?

Says he: Because you are so green that the dove would have lit on you first, sure.

### Another Man Wanted.

Old farmer Pettingill went into the house one day, and caught John, the hired man, hugging Mrs. P.

The father said nothing, and went out into the field.

After dinner he wanted John for something, but John was not to be found.

He went at last into John's room, where the latter was on his knees packing his trunk.

"What's the matter, John?" said P.

"Oh, nothing," said John.

"What are you packing you trunk for?"

"I'm going away."

"Going away! What are you going away for?"

"O, you know," answered John.

"No, I don't know," rejoined P., "come, give the reason of your sudden desire to go away."

"Well," meekly answered John, "you know what you caught me doing this forenoon."

"Oh, pshaw," replied P., "that was foolish. If you and me can't hug the old woman enough, I'll hire another man."

### Where He Was Going.

A celebrated preacher who had been holding a series of revival meetings in a town on the canal, while walking along the towpath one day came across a boatman who was swearing furiously. Marching up, he confronted him and abruptly asked:

"Sir, do you know where you are going?"

The unsuspecting man innocently replied that he was going up the canal on the boat Johnny Sands.

"No sir, you are not," continued the preacher; "you are going to hell faster than a canal boat will convey you."

The boatman looked at him in astonishment for a minute, and then returned the question:

"Sir, do you know where you are going?"

"I expect to go to heaven."

"No sir, you are going into the canal!"

And suiting the action to the word, he took the minister in his arms and tossed him into the murky waters, where he would have drowned had not the boatman relented and fished him out.

### Bringing Down the Average.

I saw a touching picture yesterday. It was so touching I touched it. It was a man in the woods sitting upon a trunk under a big umbrella. He was eating chewing gum, and his trunk had more locks on it than the Erie Canal.

Says I: "What's the matter?"

Says he: "I'm a drummer."

Says I: "How's trade?"

Says he: "Dull as thunder. There ain't any and I really believe that if George Washington was alive, and had to sell goods on the road, he'd have to lie or give it up."

"Says I: "The difference between you and George is, he was a good man and you are a bad man. But what are you doing here?"

Says he: "I'm bringing down the average."

Then he told me how his boss allowed so many dollars a day for traveling expenses, and that he'd camped out under an umbrella a whole week to bring down the average.

---

—Gamblers are men who have winning ways.

—Florida has just sent out fifty tons of sponges.

—You cannot squeeze happiness out of avarice.

—An expensive wife makes a pensive husband.

—There is no wretchedness like self-reproach.

## Directory.

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

*President Judge*—A. W. Acheson.
*Associates*—Milton Lawrence.
Joseph C. Wilson.
*Prothonotary*—John C. Richey.
*Clerk of Court*—John C. Hart.
*Sheriff*—Chamberlin White.
*Register & Recorder*—James I Stokes.
*Treasurer*—Charles P. Wallace.
*Commissioners*—Daniel Neely.
Samuel Torrence.
Hugh J. Marshall.
*Clerk of Commissioners*—John McGlown.
*Counsel to Commissioners*—J. R. Harrah.
*Coroner*—Daniel Corbus.
*Auditors*—Jas. H. Christy.
C. H. Hoon.
C. C. Riggs.
*District Attorney*—J. H. McCreery.
*County Surveyor*—D. M. Daugherty.
*Jury Commissioners*—James Warnock,
Robert Potter.
*Directors of the Poor*—John White.
Hiram Reed.
Samuel Gibson.
*Trustees of Academy*—D. P. Lowary,
S. J. Cross,
John Murray,
Samuel McGaw,
Henry Hice,
Mattison Darragh,
Benj. C. Critchlow.
James M. Smith.

### BEAVER.

CHURCHES.

*O. S. Presbyterian*—Rev. D. J. Satterfield, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

*United Presbyterian*—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

*Methodist Episcopal*—Rev. William Lynch, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

*Catholic*—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

*St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No.* 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thurs. day of each month.

*Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No.* 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

*Banking House*—Thomas McCreery.

### BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

*Methodist Episcopal*—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

*Presbyterian*—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pastor. ces every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

*Methodist Episcopal (Colored)*—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

*A. M. E. Zion (Colored)*—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

*Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No.* 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.

*Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No.* 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every uesday evening.

*Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No.* 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

### ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

*Episcopal*—Services 1st and 3d Sundays at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Georgetown—2d and 4th Sundays. Rev. Bollard, pastor.

*Methodist Episcopal*—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.

*Methodist Episcopal, (German)*—Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

*Lutheran*—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

*First German Evang. Lutheran*, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M.

*Catholic*—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

*Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No.* 294—S. R Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday evening in Conway's Hall.

*Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No.* 223—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every before full moon.

Encampment of Knights Templar Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. Officers—E. H. P., J. R. Pendleton; Secretary, John Conway.

### FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

*Methodist Episcopal Church*—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

*M. E. German*—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

*Presbyterian*—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

*German Lutheran*—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

### NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

*Friends*—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

*Catholic*—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

*Church of God*—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

*Baptist*—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

*United Presbyterian*—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

*O. S. Presbyterian*—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

*Episcopal*—Rev. Spaulding, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

*First Methodist Church*—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

*Methodist Episcopal*—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

*New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No.* 301—E. B Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

*Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No.* 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

*Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No.* 259—R. Coovert, Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

*National Bank Beaver County*—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

*Banking House*—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.

*Young Men's Library Association*—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

### BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

*Methodist Episcopal*—Rev. W. B, Grace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

*Methodist*—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services, every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½, P. M.

*Presbyterian*—Rev. Moorehead, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

*United Presbyterian*—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

*Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M.*, 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. T E Bateman, W M; J L B Dawson, S W; S M Hawkins, J W; Henry Hill, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.

*Harmony Chapter*, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E A Noble, H P; W H Grim, K; A Tomlinson, S; F Martsolf Treas; H C Patterson, Sec.

*Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No.* 623—W. H. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

*Economy Savings Institute*—Henry Hice, Pres't., John Reeves, Cashier.

*W. C. No.* 128, *P. O. S. of A.*—Meets every Monday evening in Washington Hall, Ramsey's Block, Main street. G Altaman, R S; A Anderson, President.

### PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

*Methodist Episcopal*—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

*Lutheran—German*—Rev. Mr. Horm, Pastor Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

*Presbyterian*—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain at Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10½ o'clock.


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SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, August 1st, 1873.


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S. J. CROSS, Beaver county.
JONATHAN ALLISON, Washington county.
A. L. CAMPBELL, Butler county.
DAVID McKEE, Butler county.

**Prothonotary.**
O. A. SMALL, Bridgewater.

**Treasurer.**
JAMES H. MANN, New Brighton.

**Commissioner.**
G. W. SHROADES, Moon tp

**Jury Commissioner.**
JOHN WILSON, Chippewa tp.

**Poor House Director.**
SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy tp.

**Auditor.**
J. F. CULBERTSON, South Beaver tp.

**Trustees of Academy.**
R. S. IMBRIE, Beaver.
P. L. GRIM, New Galilee.

### A COMPARISON.

Gov. Hartranft's majority in this county last Fall was eight hundred and three. The opposition then combined, Liberals and Democrats, and the contest was squarely drawn between the Republicans and their opponents. Now the Democratic party has nominated a Democratic ticket. There is no person on the list whose Democracy can be questioned. The *Conservative* boasts of the fact as a sort of tacit vindication of its course last Fall, but however that may be, the fact is apparent that by ignoring their former allies, the Democrats have either slighted them or are disgusted with their strength, or are determined henceforth to have nothing to do with them except they become Democrats in name as well as in practice. Very few Liberal Republicans will openly become Democrats and some of them would prefer, like the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the election of President Grant for the third term, then the restoration of the Democratic party to power.

The Republican strength of this county ought to exceed that of last Fall. The Democracy standing alone surely is not as strong as when united with the Liberals. Last Fall the united opposition had some powerful names to assist them, and the Democrats, to save appearances and conceal their features, dressed themselves up in Republican garments, but now all disguise is thrown aside, and the opposition is simply Democratic. The contest is between the Republican party and the Democratic. The issue in this county is made up. The Republican party has set forth its platform in a few resolutions, the Democratic party is silent, it has no policy, it makes no enunciation of principles. The Republican party denounced the back pay steal, the Democratic party did not, and we are left in doubt whether it sanctions the course of its Congressman, McClelland, in retaining his, while he voted against the bill. Our party has nominated a good ticket, every man was fairly nominated, and there is no reason why all of them should not be elected. Nothing but indifference on the part of voters, or the introduction of foreign or side issues in the contest can decrease our majority. The masses of the party surely have not forgotten their devotion to the principles of the Republican party, and the splendid zeal and faithful discharge of duty that won such a signal victory last Fall for Governor Hartranft and the party which he represented.

The Democrats will endeavor to secure, by side issues and the use of stratagem, what they can not by fair means upon principle, and we expect to witness on their part, a campaign more or less personal, and full of deception and misrepresentation in order to elect a few officers. We shall endeavor to enlighten the voters and let them know what is going on from time to time, and in the meantime we say to these gentlemen who are engaged in this plot, it is too thin! it won't succeed.

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THE *Argus* puts at the head of its local page both the Republican and Democratic tickets. The Democratic is prefaced by "We are requested." Will the editor please tell us who requested? Under the circumstances the publication of the two tickets side by side with the preface of the one in contrast with blank on the other, is peculiar.

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THE transportation question will doubtless occupy considerable attention of the next Congress. The report of Senator Windom's Committee, which has been making an exhaustive investigation of the whole question of internal communication will throw much light on the subject, and increase the interest already felt in it. The Western farmers demand cheaper freights, the welfare of the country depends on it and cheaper freights must be obtained. Other reforms hang on this which is fundamental. Now the high rates of transportation prevent the farmer from realizing just and remunerative prices for his labor, and consequently he is restless and dissatisfied.

The farmer needs a better market, and that policy which promises it will carry in the end. There are grave difficulties in the way of this movement. The farmers will have to measure strength with rich and powerful monopolies, but their cause is that of the people, and doubtless will in the end prevail, though perhaps in a way not yet foreseen.

The great railroad companies may solve this question themselves; they are now increasing their carrying facilities at an extraordinary rate. The New York Central and the Pennsylvania road have adopted the plan of a four track road from New York to Chicago, thus giving a double track for passengers and freight each. Freights increased rapidly from 1851 to 1871, and are now so large that the railroads are taxed to their utmost to move them, but with increased facilities of a double freight track, and strong competition there must be a decline in the rates.

The building of these extra tracks will take four or five years, but when completed will afford some relief to the Western farmers and perhaps go as far to solve the troublesome problem as anything yet suggested.

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A disastrous fire occurred in Baltimore on Friday of last week, which adds another to the long list of disasters of that kind that have occurred within a few years. The first reports were much exaggerated, and the calamity is not so great but what it can easily be endured. There were many houses burned, much property destroyed, many families made homeless, business deranged, but no lives lost. The city escaped destruction, though the people were badly scared. Cannot some one provide means to prevent these large fires. To prevent them there must be some way to discover a fire in its incipiency, and means provided to extinguish it at once. Time is an important element to be considered in the solution of this question, and when a fire department is so organized that a fire can be discovered as soon as it breaks out, and extinguished before it has had time to spread, then and not till then will our large cities be safe from the devouring element. Baltimore has a splendid fire department, and probably it was owing to this fact that no greater disaster befell the city.

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No part of the responsibility of passing the "back pay steal," can be fastened upon our Congressman, Mr. Moore, and the effort to do so had better cease. There are known to be a goodly number of other gentlemen of both parties who are guilty, whom a little wholesome criticism might benefit. The people generally, without regard to politics, condemn the law, and require all back pay to be handed over into the U. S. Treasury by those entitled to it, as a condition of their good standing with them hereafter. Has our ex-Congressman McClelland, refunded his back pay yet? The Democratic Convention did not enquire, or was negligent of its duty.

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THE English Government have made arrangements to pay the whole amount of the indemnity, the greater part of which has already been paid in our own acceptances, due five-twenty bonds. This forever settles a disagreeable subject of contention, and now there is no reason why England and the United States should not be on friendly terms for years to come.

## *POLITICAL.*

—The Wisconsin Granges are to meet in Convention August 23d.

—The Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota is thirty-six years old.

—The President now signs commissions and transacts other official business at Long Branch.

—We see from some of our exchanges the Hon. P. Grey Meeks, of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, is spoken of for chairman of the Democratic Committee.

—A personal friend of President Grant authorizes a denial that he has any intention to be a candidate for a third term. Just as we supposed.

—The State Republican Convention for the nomination of candidates for Supreme Judge and State Treasurer meets at Harrisburg on the 13th of August.

—Washington authority has it that a circular is to be issued at once calling a meeting of Northern an Southern Democrats at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, August 4th.

—Hon. George V. Lawrence has been compelled to decline the position of chairman of the Republican County Committee on account of the re-assembling of the Constitutional Convention on the 16th of September.

—The Democratic State Convention in Texas is to be held in Austin on Wednesday, September 3d. The call says that its purpose will be to indicate the future policy of the Democratic party of the State and to nominate candidates for State officers.

—Ex-Senator Nesmith is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in Oregon, and the Portland *Bulletin*, a Republican paper, says: "The time was when he did us great service in breaking down the Democratic party, and we are still properly grateful to him for it."

—Gen. Tom. Ewing positively declined being the Democratic candidate for Governor, and the contest now lies between Sam Carey (he of the horny hand), and Gen. Lew. Campbell. Campbell, it is said, expects the temperance men to support him.

—The Senatorial Conferees of the 28th District, consisting of C. W. Mackey, of Venango; Hugh Flinn, of Lawrence, and S. R. Thompson, of Mercer, met at Jamestown on Thursday last and elected Samuel H. Miller, Esq., of Mercer, Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial*, which sustains the 30th of July movement, says that it infinitely prefers Grant for a third term to a chance for the reinstatement of [illegible] evidently a happy, heavenly feeling of harmony between the two factions, or fractions, of the opposition in the Buckeye State.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says: The Republicans of Iroquois county, in this State, have concluded that this is a bad year for party nominations, so that they have decided not to hold a party convention. A general convention of all voters without distinction of party has been called to nominate a ticket for county officers."

—The Boston *Globe* says that Governor Washburn's friends determined a fortnight ago to place his name before the Republican State Convention for renomination, and that they already have effected a preliminary organization, have established headquarters, and seem ready to meet General Butler on his own ground, and at all points, by a vigorous canvass of the State.

—The dispatches from Minnesota state that an error had been discovered in the count of the third ballot of the Republican State Convention for Governor, and that Washburn was really nominated, instead of Davis, turn out to be mere speculations. Washburn has announced his satisfaction with the result, and no effort will be made to change it. He and his friends support Davis, cordially; and as the Democrats of that State propose also to nominate and support Davis, he is likely to go into office by unanimous consent.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* protests in this energetic way: "There is no reason why the Republican party in the South should everywhere have good and acceptable candidates for public positions, instead of being compelled to choose, in Texas, between such men as Davis and Clark, and in Mississippi between such men as Powers and Ames, for an office like that of Governor. Davis is a well meaning ignoramus; Clark is a pretentious ass; Powers has no better sense than to order the rearest of a man just released on an unconditional pardon; and Ames is principally known as Ben Butler's son-in law."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* is not pleased with the action of the Constitutional Convention in this State in leaving appointive offices open to women, and says: "This is meant for a sop to appease the noble rage of the female mind; but it is an insult to women, and it places the convention in rediculous inconsistency. It allows that officers who have appointing power may appoint women, while the people are not allowed to elect women. And although the intent is only to open subordinate offices to women, it in fact allows her to be placed in any vacancy which the Governor fills by appointment even to the judgeships and to the Supreme bench."

—The New Bloomfield *Advocate and Press* says: Hon. John Cessna has nominated Mr. George G. Shively, son of Peter Shively, Esq., of Fairfield township, Adams county, as cadet at West Point for the Seventeenth congressional district of Pennsylvania. The examination will take place in August. This Shively (or Sheibley) is a grandson of the late Daniel Sheibley of Chambersburg, and is related to the large conection of Sheibleys in this county.

—The Democratic County Convention for Jefferson county was very thinly attanded, and scarcely any interest was manifested in it. This is indicative of the general apathy pervading that party in this State just now. Yet although apathy is so generally prevalent, here and there a fight is raging. Clarion and Forest have a fierce tug over which county shall have the candidate for Representative, and Fayette and Greene over the candidate for Judge. So far, in both cases, neither will give way to the other.

—The annual Republican County Meeting, of Berks county, has been called to meet at the Court House, August 11th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the same being the first day of the August term of Court. Four delegates to the State Convention which meets at Harrisburg on the 13th of August will be appointed at this meeting, and the preliminary steps be taken for the opening of the fall campaign.

The annual Democratic County Meeting will be held in the Court House on the next day, Tuesday, August 12th.

—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has reversed the judgement of the Common Pleas Court of Dauphin county in the case of the Commonwealth against George O. Evans, involving the commissioners for the collection of State war claims, and ordered a *venire facias de novo*. Judge Sharswood in announcing the decision, said Evans was bound by law to make a prompt report of his collections, and if requested verbally by Governor Geary to make such report, as alleged by the defendant, the Governor had no authority to release a State agent from his official duty or the conditions of his bond. This makes a new trial necessary.

—The Mobile *Register* says the "unification" movement in Louisiana is dead, and nothing further will be done with it. This is as we anticipated. It might have been, in the right hands, a grand and successful movement; but those who took the lead did so, not from principle, but from expediency. They had no heart in it; and when the Southern Democrats raised their voice as one man against it, Beauregard and his coadjutors took fright and let the movement drop. No great change was ever accomplished by trimmers and expediency men. Men must have convictions before they can engage successfully in the work of reform; and as everybody knew and felt that the Louisiana Democrats were for "unification" only to compass their own selfish political purposes, the movement was without moral force from the beginning.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: "A cotemporary observes that Democratic papers, disliking monthly reductions of the public debt, constantly criticise President Grant's method of paying it. Some of them even go so far as to assert that the official statements are false, and that there has been no actual decrease. In answer to these things it need only be said that five years ago the national debt funded and unfunded, amounted to $3,000,000,000. It is now $2,100,000,000 in round numbers, a difference of nine hundred millions. If this isn't reduction we would like to know what is? It is almost unparalleled in the history of human government. The annual interest was at one time $180,000,000; while now it is but $107,000,000. Figures won't lie, but those who use them sometimes will. It is not the interest of the Republicans to do this in the face of facts brilliant beyond any expectation. They are only perverted to meet Democratic dilemmas."

—In a letter to Gen. W. C. Wickham and others, Major Edward McMahon consents to go before the Republican State Convention as a candidate for the nomination of Governor of Virginia. He says that he has never been an active politician, or an aspirant for party favors, but believing, as he honestly does, that the prosperity of Virginia is intimately associated with the success of Republican principles and the alignment of the State with the National Administration, he will run for the office if nominated. He also says: "I recognize in the present National Administration the representative thought of the American people. I believe that the free interests of Virginia, and the South especially, are intimately associated with a generous, manly, and impartial support of that Administration, and a sincere determination to carry out in good faith the Constitution and laws of the country, as we have solemnly pledged ourselves to do. Following closely upon the recognition of the palpable duty of upholding the Government that throws its protection over us are to be found, according to my comprehension, the genuine interests of Virginia. even a superficial knowledge of the wonderful wealth that lies buried in our State would at once suggest that the growth and prosperity of all her great interests depend upon the successful prosecution of the enlarged enterprises of public improvement now attracting the attention of the country. Prominent among these is the completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal."

## *LOCAL ITEMS.*

**TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.**

**Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.**
*Going West*—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodatior 6,10 p. m.
*Going East*—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, 2,21 p. m; Express, 9,07 p. m.

**Arrival and Departure of Mails.**
Western mail leaves at 6.45 a.m.; arrives at 3 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 2 p. m.; arrives at 8 a. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear in THE RADICAL to-day;

Estray Notice—T. W. Johnson.....*
Executor's Notice—Joseph C. Wilson.....
For Sale—Wm. M. Maller.....*
Special Notice—Banner Baking Powder.....C
Special Notice—Hostetter & Smith.....C
Special Notice—John Kennedy.....C
Adv—Dawson & Eakin.....C
Special Notice—Normal School.....C
Special Notice—Sapolio.....C
Stockholders Meeting—Wm Bu.ton.....1s3t
Special Notice—R. Steinfeld.....C
Special Notice—B. M. Ewing.....C

***Blackberries*** are ripe and in abundance.

**Two** entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's. feb21-tf.

***Rev. J. K. Miller*** has put a new roof on his house.

**Ice Cold** Sparkling Soda Water, flavored with Pure Fruit Syrups, always fresh from Hugo Andriessen's Marble Fountains.

***Seventy*** kegs of beer were sold at one picnic in Warren borough; and yet that is a local option county.

***We*** have had heavy rains during the week, very hot weather, and one can almost see the corn grow.

***For Sale.***—John Trimble, of Georgetown, Pa., has 20 acres of land for sale in Green township. See posters.

**Wanted.**—John H. Ewing, of Shippingport Pa., is now buying WOOL, paying from 40 to 42 cents. He wants all he can get. jy18tf

***Wanted.***—10 good coal miners wanted, steady employment, house rent free. Enquire of Captain R. Calhoon, Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa.

***Robert,*** son of Mr. Jas. Hardy, of Brighton township, had his arm broken on last Friday by being thrown from a horse.

***Divine Services*** in the Vanport M. E. Church, at 4 o'clock, P. M., next Sabbath, by Rev. James M. Shields. Welcome all.

***Recovering.*** — The readers of THE RADICAL will be gratified to learn that Judge Acheson is rapidly recovering from his late serious illness.

***Apples*** in Crawford county will be a fair crop. The apples are not as heavily loaded as usual, but nearly all will yield some.

***Organs.***—Very cheap organs from $50 to $500. Call on or write to Smith Curtis, RADICAL office Beaver, Pa., for further particulars and terms.

***John Wilson's*** house, near the U. P. Church, is being rapidly built. The walls are up, the roof on, and the building begins to show off.

***John A. Cogley,*** of Smith's Ferry, has sold out his store to Treffinger & Smith, who will continue the business at the old stand. We wish them many customers and plenty of cash.

***Mr. Joseph Ledlie*** has removed his office from THE RADICAL building to the new and tasteful building which he has just erected close to his residence on the Diamond.

***Now*** is the time to subscribe for the BEAVER RADICAL, the political campaign will soon open, and every voter should be supplied with good reading matter. $2.00 a year.

***Mr. Joe Smith,*** of Smiths Ferry, one day last week was disabled by being kicked on the knee by a horse. Although lame, his injuries are only temporary. Dr. Hamilton dressed the limb.

***The*** new building of Atkins & Small, on Third Street, will be finished in about two weeks, when their furniture establishment further up the street, will be moved to the new warehouse.

***Some*** old-fashioned mowing was done on the Diamond on Tuesday. It put to shame our modern improvements, and made one almost wish to revive the old way of doing up harvests.

***A new*** Democratic paper is about to be started in Pittsburgh. The enterprise may prove a success, but it is rather risky. One had better not go his bottom dollar on it anyway.

***Hamilton Kinsey*** has leased the Ferry between Smiths Ferry and Georgetown, and is doing a good business. Mr. Kinsey is very accommodating and will set you across the Ohio in double quick time.

***Mr. John N. McCurdy,*** formerly of this county, has been on a visit to his friends in Georgetown. He expects to return in the Fall and remain, having sold out in Seville, Medina county, Ohio, where he has been living for a number of years.

**Graduates** of Academies and Seminaries can fit themselves for a Normal School Diploma in about one year. For course of study and information address with stamp J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Penn'a.

***Dr. Dio Lewis*** puts rum, candy and corsets on the same level so far as health is concerned, and says, "Near my residence are three shops—a rum shop, a candy shop, and a corset shop. I do not know which is the greatest evil."

***The*** Lawrence *Guardian* is to be enlarged to a thirty-six column paper, the change made necessary by increasing advertising patronage. Increase is a law of nature, and we are glad to observe the fact in the above case.

***We*** have been requested by the Secretary of the Democratic County Committee, J. M. Buchanan, Esq., to announce that there will be a meeting of the Democratic County Committee in the Court House in Beaver, Pa., on Saturday, the 2nd day of August, at ten o'clock A. M.

***The*** mother of Kate Faulstick, the girl who was shot by her lover, Frazier, at Harmony, Pa., on the 11th inst., has returned to Wheeling from a visit to her wounded daughter, and reports her improving quite rapidly with every prospect of a speedy recovery.

***Willie Oyler,*** who has made so many attempts to escape jail, made another unsuccessful one on Tuesday. He was finally discovered in the atic where only an Oyler could get. If he succeeds in getting away now he will earn his liberty.

***The*** Sharon *Times* says that while Howe's circus was going from that place to Youngstown, Ohio, on Tuesday morning of last week, the thunder frightened the elephants to such an extent that they became unmanageable and stampeded through the fields

***The*** New Lisbon *Buckeye State* says: The citizens of this county residing along the line of the proposed narrow gauge railroad have subscribed $25,000 for its construction.

What narrow gauge railroad is the above—where is its proposed terminus?

***The*** excellent and superior United States Organs, manufactured by Whitney and Raymond, Cleveland, Ohio. These Organs are fully warranted, powerful, soft toned, and made of the best material. For further information write to or call upon Smith Curtis, Agent, RADICAL office, Beaver, Pa.

***The*** total assessed value of private property in the United States, according to the census of 1870, was $14,178,979,632; the valuation of real estate being $9,914,780,826, and personal estate $4,254,205,907. The true valuation according to the same authority, of real and personal estate, was $30,068,518,507.

***Fire.***—A fire broke out in the *Ware* house of the Doncaster house, Rochester, on Sunday about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At first serious destruction was anticipated, but fortunately by the aid of the citizens who were quickly on hand the fire was extinguished without causing much damage.

***There*** is quite an organ contest going on in the Presbyterian Church. Mellor & Hoene, of Pittsburgh, have a Goodman organ, and the editor of this paper has a Combination, one of Simmons & Clough organ manufacture, on exhibition in the Church. Both of these organs have tubes and reads combined, and are superior instruments. Go and see them.

***Charles E. Johnson,*** who returned from Florida a few weeks since, is settling up his business in this county preparatory to taking his final departure to that land of flowers and orange blossoms next Fall. He is going pretty extensively into the business of growing oranges. Charley has music in him, and if a live Yankee can succeed down there, he can.

***Beaver Seminary,*** under the supervision of Prof. Scheibner, has been new roofed and much improved. We understand that the prospects for a full school at the opening of next session are quite flattering. We are glad to see our institutions of learning in a prosperous condition. Beaver College and Beaver Seminary ought to be crowded with students.

***Mrs. Emeline Evans,*** of California, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Calhoun, of Georgetown. Mrs. *Evans* went to California early, and is one of the old settlers. She has made two journeys to California by overland, and returned this summer by the Pacific railroad over the same country traversed many years ago in a slow coach. The contrast must have been striking.

**A Hint to Housewives.**—Every housewife of neat and tidy habits takes especial delight in keeping all the tin, copper and iron ware of her kitchen as clean and bright as painstaking labor can make them. A pride in this direction is commendable, and always meets the smiling approval of the "tyrant man" who pays the household bills. Remember that Sapolio is the only thing on earth that will make an old tarnished tin pan or a rusty kettle shine as bright as new. And by the use of Sapolio it is the quickest and easiest thing in the world to keep every utensil in a high state of polish.

**Yes,** Brother Jake, we had a new suit of clothes made by R. Steinfeld of New Brighton. Go there and leave your measure and see how his cutter can improve your appearance. R. Steinfeld keeps on hand a large stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods, his sales are large. Suits for boys or men made on short notice in the best of style and at prices to suit. Remember, R. Steinfeld, New Brighton.

**Hartzog & Beam,** manufacturers and dealers in fancy Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. Orders from all parts of the county filled on short notice at reasonable prices.

*A Company* of interested gentlemen, of Rochester, have made a contract with George Morton, of Smith's Ferry, to sink a hole on the lot on which the Tumbler Works are located. The work will be pushed forward without delay. The object is to discover what valuable deposits underlie Rochester. George will bring out of that hole either gas, salt, water, oil, or what is more probable and desirable, coal.

*The* ground was broken on the 21st inst. for the erection of the new buildings of Washington and Jefferson College. The new building will be placed directly in front of the old ones and connected with them, and the old buildings will be completely repaired and refitted. The College grounds occupy a full square, and when the buildings are finished there will be few college grounds and buildings which will compare with these.

*Captain R. Calhoun,* of Georgetown, is putting up for John R. Peters an ingenious invention for carrying coal from a coal bank on the side of the hill to the river, a distance of some 660 feet. The novel method consists of iron buckets attached to iron bands, that run over wheels something like a reversed elevator, carrying down instead of up, and the motive power being the weight of the coal. If the plan works it will take the place of cars and track, and be much cheaper everyway.

*Declines.*—Hon. George V. Lawrence, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Washington county, has been compelled to decline the position on account of the re-assembling of the Constitutional Convention on the 16th of September. His duties as a member of this body would require him to be absent from the county just at that stage of the canvass when he would be most needed, and hence his declination became matter of necessity.

*A new* firm in Beaver, Dawson & Eakin, have put up an attractive sign, which will not fail to publish their business. These gentlemen propose to sell real estate on commission, and in another column will be found their advertisement, to which we invite attention. Those persons who have lots or farms, or lands of other descriptions to sell, we advise to call on Dawson & Eakin, and ascertain the advantages they can offer for selling the same.

**J R. Reed & Co.,** 68 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., have on hand a splendid assortment of American, Swiss, and English watches. Their stock of jewelry, diamonds, silver, and silver plated ware is very large and fine, and cannot be excelled in the city. It will pay any one just to call and examine their great variety of fancy goods in elegant designs and of superior workmanship. This firm repairs watches in the best manner and promptly. If any of our readers wish to purchase any jewelry we advise them to go to J. R. Reed & Co. and tell them that he or she saw their advertisement in THE BEAVER RADICAL and was induced thereby to call, and our word for it you will get a good bargain. Try it.

***Going into Camp.***—The following companies of the National Guard of Pennsylvania have been granted permission by the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant General to go into camp:

State Fencibles, Co. A, 4th regiment, Philadelphia, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, from August 2d to 9th, both days inclusive. Co. B, 14th regiment, Pittsburgh, at Uniontown, Fayette county, from July 28th to 31st inclusive.

*The* boy Frank Johnson, whose death is noticed elsewhere, was a grand child of Mr. A. Villinger, of this place, with whom he was staying while his parents were away in Europe. His death will be sad news to them. On Saturday of the week before he died, the little fellow fell from his grand father's fence, and broke both the bones of his arm. Dr. Miller was called and attended him. After a few days lock jaw set in, and although Dr. Dickson, of Pittsburgh, was called, nothing could save the child. His remains were taken to Pittsburgh and interred in the cemetery.

***Seventeen Miles in Seventeen Minutes.***—On the 13th, engine No. 561, in charge of Engineer Jimmy Burns of the Erie & Pittsburgh Road, with Wm. Knox, fireman, brought the Paymaster of the Division between Erie and Girard on the Lake Shore R. R., in his car, from Erie to Girard Junction, seventeen miles in seventeen minutes. The engine is a new one, built in the Allegheny shops of the P. F. W. & C. R. R., under the supervision of Mr. S. M. Cummings, Master Mechanic of the road, and it did its work with the greatest ease.

*On* Monday afternoon, about five o'clock, a barn belonging to widow Gray, in Big Beaver township, about a mile from New Galilee, was struck with lightning and burned to the ground. The barn was filled with hay and wheat. A wagon and buggy were also burned, and one horse owned by John Cooke, of Beaver Falls killed. Mr. Cooke had just put his horse in the stable with the intention of staying all night, when the lightning stroke occurred. Mr. John R. Caskey, a son-in-law of Mrs. Gray, who was at the barn at the time, was severely shocked but not permanently injured. Probably there was no insurance and the loss will fall heavy on them.

**The** Singer Sewing Machine is the best in the market and if you want to buy a machine that never gets out of order, is durable and will do all kinds of work and give perfect satisfaction, then go to R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you can get just such a machine as you want. je20-1t

***The Harmony Horror.***—The double crime committed on Friday morning the 11th inst., in the quiet village of Harmony, Butler county, has created intense excitement in that community as well as in Wheeling where the parties to the terrible tragedy had gained an unenviable notoriety. About a year ago the police and justices' courts of the latter place were occupied almost daily with cases growing out of the unfortunate and illicit love existing between a rather handsome, bright-eyed, black-haired young woman, named Kate Faulstick, and John Frazier, as his name was called, or John Fretcher, as his name really was. Frazier was a married man, having a wife living in this city, it is said. Kate's parents, who reside in Wheeling, were naturally opposed to her intimacy with a married man, and finding that it did no good to talk to her, proceeded to harsher measures. But they were such measures as were calculated to rather increase than lessen her affection for Frazier. They chained her in her room; they fed her on bread and water, and finally degraded her by whipping her. This, instead of curing her, made her deceitful, and after making many promises she was set at liberty. The first use she made of her liberty was to elope with Frazier. The mother of the girl followed them to Bridgeport, telegraphed to Steubenville and had them arrested. They were brought back to Wheeling, and Frazier and his sister were arrested for abducting Miss Faulstick, but as she swore that she was not abducted, but followed Frazier of her own free will, the case was dropped and in a few days they left the city, and were heard of no more by their friends, until the news of the tragedy flashed over the wires on Friday the 11th inst.

John Frazier was a native of Wheeling, West Virginia, with no trade, and a tendency for dissipation. He had recentcently worked at painting for a German named Hoodel, or Hudel, on Ohio street, Allegheny. He also "run" on the railroad, tried selling vest patterns, &c. In all he failed, and at the time of the tragedy was penniless and evidently desperate. Of late Frazier has seemed dejected, and has been heard to bitterly denounce his fate, saying, "everything is a'gin me."

Kate Frazier the wretched companion of the would-be-murderer, is a young woman of prepossessing appearance, who, with a bullet hole in her skull, persistently reiterates the statement that it was an accident. At the inquest Mrs. Frazier stated that she and "John" were lying side by side on the bed, he "fooling" with his pistol, a single barrel breech-loader, and she begging him to "be careful." During a brief moment, when her eyes were closed, he placed the pistol almost in contact with her skin, and sent a bullet precisely in the center of her forehead. After the events already narrated, he then re-loaded, and putting the weapon to the precise locality on his own head, succeeded much better, as the ball crashed deeply into his brain.

Drs. A. & J. Lusk were promptly called after no little trouble, removed the ball from the unfortunate woman's skull, where it was firmly wedged into the frontal sinus. Youth and "nerve" have combined to render Mrs. Frazier's case a very hopeful one, and the fearful operation of removing the ball was borne without a murmur. At last accounts she was free from any grave symptoms, though as yet not out of danger.

The body of Frazier was brought to Wheeling on Saturday night by his sister. Miss Faulstick's latest statement is that Frazier leaves a wife and two children who reside in Zanesville, Ohio. No motive has been assigned for the terrible deed.—*Butler Eagle.*

The Butler *Citizen* received the following letter from a gentleman of Zaynesville, which explains itself, as follows:

EDS. CITIZEN, *Dear Sirs:*—In meontioning the Frazier suicide in your issue of the 16th inst., you speak of him being a married man, and having a wife and two children in Zaynesville, which is not correct. He leaves no children, and he left his wife, and she married again without obtaining a divorce, and his real name is Fricker, and not Frazier. Very respectfully,

HENRY FOX.

***After a Rat.***—This morning a large sized rat ventured to roam around the rotunda of the capitol, and in a short time the dog of the Resident Clerk, noticed the intruder and went for him in good style, but as "Pet" has lost the majority of his teeth his ratship got the better of the dog. In a short time the President of the Board of Health, armed with his cane, Librarian Cooper with a shovel, Charley Cilley with a broom, and Billy Styers with a stick, came to the rescue. The combined force made an attack on the rat, but it managed to dodge them all, and only received one or two light taps. At length "Pet" seized hold of it, and the rat showed fight with some prospect of coming off first best.

While the combat between the dog and rat was becoming exciting our *lean* friend W. P. Smull came to the scene of action, and bringing down one of his pedal extremities with considerable force crushed in the head of the latter. The scene was one that would have afforded an opportunity for Nast to throw himself—or for some first class artist to make a No. 1. painting, that would adorn the walls of the capitol building, or might be contributed to the gallery of fine arts at Fairmount Park—and would attract almost as much attention as Rothermel's painting of the battle of Gettysburg. The capitol building is a dangerous place for rats to visit either in search of food or for pleasure.—*Harrisburg Telegrayh, July* 25.

***Washington County Items.***—Jonathan Sargent, of West Bethlehem, had his ankle badly crushed by the falling of his horse, a few days since.

—The California Normal School Festival on the 4th of July cleared that institution about one hundred and fifty dollars.

—The Postmaster at Cecil having resigned, and there being no applicant for the place, the office has been discontinued.

—The Keystone Guards, colored, will hold a picnic on the 5th of August. The Elizabeth Zouaves will join them on the occasion.

—Charles Henning had one hand lacerated so badly while handling a mowing machine last week, at Monongahela City, that a finger had to be amputated.

—The train on the Hempfield, Saturday morning, ran over a cow near Steenrod's. The accident caused a detention of only a few moments.

—Rev. J. A. Snodgrass has located in Washington as pastor of the Baptist Church, where he will preach the first and third Sunday of each month and every Sunday evening.

—A corps of engineers are surveying a railroad route from a point on the eastern extension of the Hempfield near Clokeyville, Washington county, to a point on the Connellsville at or near McKeesport.

—Mr. B. Marks, of Monongahela City, had his pocket picked at the post office in that city a few days since. He lost a pocket book containing twenty dollars in currency, and some valuable papers.

—A little daughter of Mr. L. W. Morgan, California, was tossed by a cow a few days since, and narrowly escaped death. The cow struck the child with her horn in the mouth and tossed her in the air.

—The tow-boat, Leader, belonging to Mr. Morgan, of California, was sunk early on Tuesday morning of last week, in fourteen feet of water. The hands on the boat narrowly escaped going down with her.

—Richard Thompson, who was born a slave, died at Canonsburgh, last week, aged about seventy-five years. He had been a resident of that place for fifty years. His mother, now a very old woman, is still living.

—Efforts are now being made to effect such arrangements that hereafter there will be preaching in the English language a portion of the time in the Lutheran Church in this place. Heretofore the services have been in German.

**The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.**

Cash assetts over sixty millions of dollars. Is the largest and wealthiest company in the world, and the oldest Life Insurance Company in America. Policy costs less in this Company from year to year, that in any other Company.

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE?

Let the reader make a practical and personal examination of the subject. Have you a family dependent on you for support? If so you have a duty to perform. If you are engaged in active business, consider what would probably happen if your plans were set aside and other persons were called in to close up your affairs. Your creditors clamorous, your labors suddenly ended; your property sacrificed to the highest bidder. There might be little left for your family. All this might be the result if death should overtake you next week, or next year, and you have no lease of life. You may be strong and healthy to-day, but are you sure that health, strength and life will be yours to-morrow? You ought to guard against this contingency. You insure your property, why not insure your life! Is it much more valuable? Suppose you have an insurance in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York equal to the amount of your indebtedness, your wife or your friends, at your death, then have the means in hand to pay all that you owe. The warehouse, the store, the goods and merchandise are free from all incumbrance. No sacrifices need be made. Your family have property which, by your forethought, they are enabled to preserve, and will furnish the means of support.

The longer Insurance is postponed, the greater will be the premium. Nor can it be obtained upon any terms by those not in good health. Hence the immediate attention to this matter.

A. B. CLARK,
Agent for Beaver county, Pa.
je13-4w

***Pleasantville,*** Venango county, is shaken to its social center by a matrimonial sensation, wherein a florest, a son of a minister, seems to be the offending party. Nine years ago he married a young lady of good family, who was a faithful and loving wife to him. In conducting his business correspondence, the florist made the acquaintance of a young lady in Harrison county, West Virginia, and became smitten with her. He tried to induce his wife to sign a paper signifying her wish to be divorced, without letting her know the nature of the document. Very sensibly she refused. Her signature was forged, however, a decree procured in a Wisconsin Court, through the aid of New York divorce shysters, and a marriage between the West Virginia lady and the man of plants and flowers, duly consummated. Wife No. 2 was kept in Erie, the husband dividing his time between her and No. 1, never having told the latter plainly that the divorce had been procured. Thus matters stood until within a few days past, when a grand explosion took place. The injured wife has placed her case in the hands of a lawyer, and the recreant husband has "made himself scarce."

**Pianos and Organs.**—If you would save money in the purchase of either Piano or Organ call at J. M. Leighner & Co.'s., 131 Federal street, Allegheny City. Sole agents for the popular new Jubilee Organs. Pianos of every make. Call or write for Circular. We guarantee prices lower than any other house in the city. je20-1m.

**Normal School** opens August 19th. For Catalogue and Circular address with stamp, J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Pa.

***Camp Meeting.***—The Committee of the Georgetown Camp Meeting, West Pittsburgh District, request that those persons wishing to have tents at that meeting will meet in person, or representative, on the camp ground, Aug. 7th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of tent location. Persons are expected to furnish their own tents.

Our camp meeting commences August 20th. We cordially invite all the ministers of the *District* and adjoining Districts, and ministers in the community near, to come and help us. The camp ground is beautifully located, easy of access, only two miles from Georgetown and Hooketown. Hacks will run from Smith's Ferry or Georgetown to the camp ground. We expect good boarding at modern rates. We expect to complete arrangements for furnishing provender for the horses, which can be purchased near the camp ground. No huckstering allowed within the limits of the law. We expect good order to be maintained. Probably at night the camp ground will be lit up with gas from a contiguous oil well, if the committee can agree upon terms, &c. All denominations are invited to come and pitch their tents with us and help us in the work of soul-saving. We would like to have the tents all up by the evening of the 19th of August, or as nearly so as possible. We want the world for Christ. "To your tents, O Israel!"

JOSEPH GLEDHILL,
Ch'n Com.

Beaver county papers please copy.

*The* McKeesport *Times* says: The result of the late Coal Miners Convention, held in the city this week, was the adoption of a new scale of prices.

The new scale provides that for all coal passing over a three-quarter inch screen, $3 50 per hundred bushels shall be paid. For all coal passing over a screen one and one-half inches between the bars, $4,00 per hundred bushels must be paid, and two cents additional for all coal passing through the one and one-half inch screen, and re-screened over a one-half inch screen.

After this was adopted, a resolution was presented and passed, recommending all miners to adopt the scale as being the practice of the county.

The "bone of contention" is now the pay required for the nut coal by the miners. The operators conceding—as will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Coal Exchange, reported in our local department—all other points claimed by the miners.

The upshot of the whole matter, is likely to be, a short strike in one or two of the pools, resulting in a loss to the miners, with material benefit to the operators, who, in the end, will likely make their contracts as they always have, in accordance with the supply and demand of coal in the markets below.

*The* Venango *Citizen* says: The Free Masons of our State are making elaborate preparations for the dedication in September next of their new Broad street temple, in Philadelphia, which is the finest Masonic edifice in the world. The chief ceremonies will take place Friday, September 26, to be preceded by a reception of the Knight Templars on the evening of the 25th. The procession of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges will be an imposing one. On September 29th, the Grand Chapter will dedicate its portion of the building, whilst on the 30th the Knights Templar take possession of theirs. This succession of Masonic ceremonies will attract a large number of visitors to the city, as the displays made by this powerful order hitherto in Philadelphia have always done.

—The Erie races last week were quite a success. The attendance was large and good order prevailed. The 2.50 race was won by Crawford's "Nellie," and the pacing race was won by Crawford's "Harry." The 2:40 race was won by "Lady Hill," of Erie, "Nellie" being second. The 2.34 race was taken by "Captain" of Greeneville and the 2:21 race by "Judge Fuller ton" of New York. This was the big race of the meeting in which both the celebrated jockies Dia and Ben Mace, were drivers.

***Strange Friendship.***—Mr. John Altman, a farmer residing about a mile west of Greensburgh is the happy possessor of a two year old bull and a spring chicken, which manifest the most remarkable affection for one another. About three weeks ago the chicken lost its mother through the subtle agency of a weasel, and the forlorn little creature went about chirping its woe until the bull took compassion on it and assuaged its grief by certain acts of kindness and tenderness that resulted in a natural regard that is very curious. The chicken now will roost on no other place save on the bull's neck, a few inches back of the horns, while the bull complacently chews his cud, or calmly sleeps without disturbing it in the least. On Sunday evening last the writer saw the chicken fly on the neck of the bull, whet its beak on his horns, and, after finding the suitable place, squat down for the night, while all the time the bull wore a smile indicative of extreme satisfaction, and never twitched his hide in the least, as he certainly would have done for the most trifling thing that was annoying him, as a fly.—*Frank Cowan's Paper.*

**The Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the Sheriff's office in Beaver, on Saturday, August 9th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. By order of the President.

B. M. EWING, Sec'y.

***Shocking Accident.***—On Monday afternoon, about four o'clock, a terrible accident occurred at New Brighton, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. A young lady from Beaver Falls, named Miss Craft, was in Wilson's flouring mill, at the former place, and was standing near two upright shafts that were revolving at a rate of fifty revolutions per minute. One of the shafts was covered with grease, and the lady's dress, which was of very light material, touched and adhered to it, and her garment winding around the shaft she was drawn between the two which are only a few inches a part at least one hundred times before the machinery could be stopped. One of her legs was badly fractured and the scalp torn almost completely from her head. It was certainly a miraculous escape from death. She was placed on a settee and taken to her home, but her injuries are so severe, that her recovery is not anticipated.

*The* Butler *Eagle* says on Tuesday of last week, a distructive conflagration occurred in Emlenton. It originated in Mr. Moriarty's large frame business house which, together with several other buildings, was destroyed. The total loss is estimated at about $7000, of which Mr. Moriarty is the principal loser.

—A man named John McDonall, who is serving out a sentence in Sharon, Ohio, for beating his wife, is, according to the confession of his wife, the man who murdered Jno. Riley, in Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa., nearly twelve years ago. A true bill of indictment was found against him at the time, but he managed to escape. The proper requisition for him will be made, and he will be brought to Pottsville to take his trial for the murder.

**Fancy Shoes** of all kinds at Hertzog and Beam's.

**As the purchase** of a Sewing Machine is of may be an act for a life-time, care should be taken in selecting one that time and use have proven to be the best. Time tries all things. "Use only furnishes the final test." Opinions of the skillful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. While the Singer Sewing Machine Company has given the public the finest fruits of inventive genius, they have guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, but it has kept free from all useless complications. Simplicity of parts, and adaptation to the widest range of work has been the constant aim.

Instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but One Kind of Stitch, and that with the Fewest Movements Possible. Hence the Machine may run constantly for twenty years, or a life-time, and work just as well as when new.

R. STRAW & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. april25-3m

**The Wear and Tear of Life.**

The cares, anxieties and misfortunes of life have as much to do with shortening it as disease. They are in fact the source of many ailments and physical disabilities. Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, affections of the liver, disturbances of the bowels, headache, hypochondria, and monomania are among these distressing fruits. It is, therefore, of great importance that persons whose minds are oppressed with heavy responsibilities or harrassed by family troubles, or excited by speculation, or perplexed by a multiplicity of enterprises, or in any way over taxed or overworked, should keep their stamina by the daily use of a wholesome tonic. Thousands of persons thus circumstanced are enabled to bear up against the difficulties in which they are involved, and to retain their strength, health and mental clearness by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases which are prone to attack the body when debilitated and broken down by over-much brain work, or exhausting physical labor, are kept at bay by the resistant power with which this incomparable tonic endows the nervous system and the vital organs. At this season, when the heat is evaporating the elements of strength from every pore, an invigorant is absolutely essential to the safety and comfort of the public, and is required even by the more robust if they desire to keep their athletic capabilities in status quo. Hence a course of Hostetter's Bitters is particularly useful at this period of the year as a defence against the invisible disease afloat in a sultry atmosphere. It is the most potent of all preventive medicines and for all complaints which affect the stomach, the liver and the bowels, and interfere with the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, it is the standard remedy.

**Lemon Jelly Cake.**—To the yolks of six eggs well beaten add three quarters pound white sugar, juice of one lemon, one-half pound of flour, having in it one measure of Banner Baking Powder; then add the whites of six eggs beaten stiff. Bake in jelly cake pans.

*For the Jelly.*—Take the yolks of three eggs, beaten, and one half pound of white sugar, juice of one and grated rind of two lemons, and whites of three eggs beaten very stiff. Put in a vessel and place it in boiling water; boil until it thickens. When it is cold, spread over each layer of the cake except the top one.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer, send 25 cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box 317, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you will receive, postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of 50 valuable receipts.

## MARRIED.

EMERSON—DUNCAN—By Rev. J. D. Moorhead, July 23d, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Charles M. Emerson to Miss Aggie Duncan, both of Beaver Falls, Pa.

BUTLER—LAMERE—On Wednesday the 23rd, inst., at the Johnson House, in Rochester, by John Y. Marks, Esq., Mr. L. A. Butler and Miss Lizzie L. D. Lamere, both of Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

## DIED.

LEDLIE—On Thursday, July 31, in Beaver, Philip M., infant son of Joseph and the late Mattie Ledlie, aged 4 months and 26 days.

RENO—At Denver city, Colorado territory, on Friday, July 18, 1873, at 2 o'clock A. M., of paralysis, Thomas T. Reno, Esq., formerly of Beaver county, Pa., aged 73 years.

JOHNSTON—In Beaver, on the 23d from lockedjaw, Frank Johnston, son of Mr. Frank Johnston and wife of Pittsburgh, aged 7 years.

## NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Wheat per bushel | | $1 70 |
| Red do | " " | 1 65 |
| Rye | " " | 75 |
| Oats | " " | 40 |
| Corn (shelled) | " " | 55 |

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

—Business in Kittanning is good.

—Swill milk is what agitates Oil City just now.

—York county is favored with a large wheat crop.

—The oats harvest is nearly completed throughout the State.

—Many new Dwellings are being erected in Hanovor this summer.

—Reading thinks of having a paid fire department.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* is enlightening its readers with dissertations on shade trees.

—The crop of apples and pears in Berks county will be small.

—Petrolia complains at the apathy of her local authorities in abating dens of iniquity and shame.

—A Philadelphia drover, while on a trip by rail to Dover, was robbed on Wednesday morning last of $700.

—James Gallagher, aged twenty-three years, has been missing from his home in Pottsville since the 12th inst.

—On Thursday last, Rev. John McCall was installed pastor of the Brunswick Presbyterian church at West Chester.

—On Saturday night a large shoddy mill at Rockland, Montgomery county, was destroyed by fire. Loss of $12,000.

—The epizooty is having another "run" among the horses in Scranton and vicinity.

—C. A. Light proposes to establish a weekly newspaper at Irwin's Station, Westmoreland county.

—The Dale City *Record*, published in Somerset county has changed hands. Hereafter it will be published by Suhrie and Smith.

—The corner stone for the New M. E. Church at Moorestown, Chester county, was laid on Thursday last with appropriate cermonies.

—A cruel young man in a Titusville hotel put sulphuric acid in his hair oil. The chambermaid thinks it perfectly awful, the way they charge for false hair.

—The Twenty-eight and One Hundred and Forty-eight Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers will meet in Philadelphia on September 17th.

—The pressman of the Meadville *Republican* got one of his feet tangled in the machinery the other night, and had a part of it taken off.

—A. Pardee, Esq., has given a lump of coal weighing eight thousand two hundred and one pounds, to Lafayette College at Easton.

—A gentleman, well informed in the iron business, estimates the amount of pig metal in Sharpsville and Sharon to be worth one million dollars.

—The Sheriff of Crawford county advertises eighty-six properties for sale on the 4th of August. Titusville furnishes twenty-seven of the eighty-six.

—A man named Hoover died in Reading on Tuesday evening from an over dose of laudunum. He had been on a spree for several days.

—Keystone Grange, of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, established some time ago in upper Providence township, Montgomery county, is fast increasing in membership.

—There is a man in Pottsville who owns six dogs, named respectively "Jim Fisk," "General Grant," "Vanderbilt," "Josephine Mansfield," "Topsy" and "Dolly Varden."

—Christian Wild, a German barber, aged twenty-three years, was drowned in the Conewango creek, near bell's dam, in Warren county, on Sunday last, while in bathing.

—The reading times says: Mr. John Hill, of Cumru township, lost two valuable two-year old heifers, on Tuesday night, which burst from eating young clover.

—George Cooper, a Norristown hoodlum, is under arrest for defacing the Episcopal church building in that place. He is only ten or twelve years old, but well developed in iniquity.

—The Warren and Venango Railroad Company have excavated many cellars in Titusville for the sake of the dirt, which they use in grading their premises. The cartage alone has cost them over $4,000.

—An enterprising thief stole thirteen head of cattle in Sinking Valley, and driving them as far as Hollidaysburg, sold the entire lot to a gentleman named McCahan. He skipped with the proceeds of his sale.

—On Sunday morning Patrick Stewart, a section hand on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, while walking to church on the Chester Creek Railroad, near Lenni, Delaware county, was struck by the up morning train and so badly injured that he died in four or five hours.

—The Jewish grave yard on the Black Rock road, near Hanover, York county, it is said, is being sadly desecrated by vandals, who destroy the tomb stones and efface the carvings and inscriptions. The grave-yard has not been in use for a long time.

—An encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted in Corry on Saturday afternoon last, by S. F. Lord, D. D. G. P., of Erie, assisted by worthy patriarchs from Titusville, Erie, Union, Oil City, Youngsville and Jamestown, N. Y.

## HISTORY OF THE BEAVER VALLEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER VALLEY, June, 1873.

[Paper No. 18.]

"SURFACE INDICATIONS" OF PROSPERITY.

Bringing the notes on New Brighton down to the present time, we find one of the most prosperous and pleasant little cities in the valley. In some respects its usually energetic business character is somewhat dimmed by causes that cannot be more than temporary, and that cannot to any great degree do the place any injury. The factories, mills and shops of various kinds, are being worked to their full capacity, and on the surface, at least, there is every indication of the most cheering prosperity. Employment is given to hundreds of intelligent and capable men and women, who, in turn, bless the town with the means obtained for the labor. A brief reference to the various industries will give a more correct knowledge of what New Brighton is, and of what it is capable, than any mere statements on my part could possibly give. First, in order, as being probably the most interesting factory in town, is placed the "Keystone Woolen Mills," founded and put in working order in the early history of the town, by Messrs. B. & W. Wilde. The history of this factory has been a very interesting one, having been several times a victim to the flames, the last time being in 1869, when the largest of the buildings was burned to the ground. It was immediately replaced by a fine brick structure, which has so far escaped the fate of its predecessors. The work done by this company cannot be excelled, and especially have they done good work in the class of shawls manufactured by them. About one hundred and twenty hands have been in the employ of the company, giving work to a large number of ladies and girls. With proper management this factory ought to be a great success.

The "Pioneer Flax mills" were established here in the year 1850, and are now run by Messrs Bently & Gerwig. This is the only establishment of its kind between the Allegheny Mountains and the Pacific coast. The goods produced consist of all kinds of yarns and twines, plain and colored, and all kinds of small cordage. The amount of stock used is about $500,000 annually, of which the greater quantity is flax—both domestic and foreign, the ordinary qualities being made from domestic and the fine qualities from foreign, especially Dutch and Irish. The number of hands employed is usually about sixty, a portion of whom are girls.

The motive power is the water power of the Beaver river, which has supplied them so well that they have not lost a single day, except holidays, for the last two years. Their machinery is mostly imported from England. The heating of the building is done by steam, making the works very comfortable. The long experience, the industry and enterprise of this firm have given their goods a big reputation and a very wide circulation. They are shipping goods all over the country from coast to coast. It is encouraging also to notice that the demand for their twines and yarns keep pace with their constantly increasing capacity. A few more establishments like this would make the town one of thd most desirable in Western Pennsylvania. Adjoining this establishment is the Tuttle Machine shop, engaged in the making of machines, &c., and which is enjoying a good trade. In the foundry line there is also the firm of Messrs Merrick & Co., one of the most enterprising and successful foundaries in this section of the country. It has only been in existence about eight years, but in that time has built up a fine trade. They manufacture grate fronts of all kinds, fenders, summer pieces, machinery, patent grates, &c. The foundry is located in the old car works, and has in employ at present fourteen hands. There is also in the machine line the Penn Bridge and Machine Works, carried on by Messrs. T. B. White & Sons. Mr: T. B. White is one of the most favorably known bridge builders in all this region, and has been engaged in the business since 1852. In 1865, at the close of the war, when his sons returned to the arts of peace, he became associated with them in the business, until the demand for iron bridges became so great that, in 1868, the present works were started, and the building of iron bridges entered into.

They have in employ thirty-five hands and manufacture iron, wood and combination bridges, railroad frogs, switch stands, fittings, &c. Their works were very materially enlarged last spring, to permit them doing all kinds of repair and jobbing work, in addition to their regular business.

They are doing a very extensive business, and are kept well up with orders. May their business still more enlarge, until their reputation shall have become national. A very interesting business is carried on by Mr. Charles Coale, in the manufacture of Japan varnish, which was brought into public notice just after the beginning of the late war. It has not only been a very extensive but also a very profitable business to the discoverer. His productions have run up as high as $22,000 per year, from which an exceedingly snug income was derived. Of course, while it has given the manufacturer a good return, the means so gained have helped much in improving a part of the town. Well, may his income and shadow never grow less. Within the limits of the town, there is also a very successful pottery in operation, it being the only one that utilizes the clay in the valley.

The New Brighton Flower Pot and Terra Cotta Works are under the proprietorship of Messrs. T. Elverson, Son & Co. The business was commenced by Mr. Elverson in 1862, and has now become one of the fixtures of the valley. They have employed twenty hands and make all kinds of flower pots, garden and lawn vases, flue pipe, chimney tops, covering tile for green house, flues, &c. The coal and clay they have in abundance on their own premises, and so far they have but tapped the immense vein of clay that runs all through the valley.

Located on the river is found the shops of A. Fetter & Sons, who are quite extensively engaged in making sash, doors, mouldings, &c., and of course are having a good run of trade, as they are gentlemen who understand their business in every particular. Near them is the Planing Mill of Messrs. McPherson & McClain, young gentlemen who fully understand their business and merit the patronage of the people. They have had charge of the mill but a short time and have had not time yet to establish a reputation, which will come in time.

There is also a manufactory of spokes and fellows, under a patent that has threatened to revolutionize the wheel business. It is also a comparatively new enterprise, though it is said to be in a fair way to make a great success. The Cutlery Works, under unwise management, have suspended for the present, and are not considered as one of the industries of the place. On the bank of the river there is located a very extensive scouring establishment, and which is receiving a splendid patronage from the people. A dye establishment has also established a reputation for doing superior work.

It is in short

THE BOAST OF THE MODEST FOLKS

of New Brighton, that what they do in the way of manufacturing, producing, &c., is done in the most approved style. It is safe to admit this fact, and it speaks well for all concerned.

The flouring mills are constantly employed, being those of Mr. Wade Wilson, Klein, Mellon & Douglas, gentlemen who understand their business and accordingly have plenty of it to do. The brands of flour sent out from these mills undoubtedly stand at the head of the trade. If as well advertised, they would soon eclipse the fancy brands that every now and then startle the world by their flashing and aggressive advertisements. The schedule of productive business is completed by mentioning the six brickyards that are operated here. Three of them—Messrs. C. K. Chamberlin & Co., Charles Coale and John Glass—are engaged in the manufacture of fire-brick, while Mr. E. Smith, McManagle and Paden manufactured brick, and although they do a large business in their season, they but touch the great fields of material that lie and wait for the day when they shall be utilized.

BRIGHTON'S BUSINESS HOUSES.

In business houses the people of this town are certainly favored. There are "enough for all and enough for each," and possibly too many for their own good. Three excellent banks supply the wherewithal for short business men. The National Bank of Beaver County is one of the most substantial institutions of the kind in the State, and a good investment too. Mr. John Miner, one of our oldest business men, is its President, and the cashier, Mr. Edward Hoopes, one of the most favorably known gentlemen in Beaver Valley. He comes of the good old pioneer stock, his father being surveyor of the original New Brighton, and associated with the earliest of those who undertook to make use of the resources of the valley. The banking house of Messrs. R. E. & H. Hoopes, sons of the cashier, has the best business of any bank in the valley. They enjoy the confidence of their business associates, and the house is known as a thoroughly reliable one in every particular. Messrs. G. S. Barker & Co., is a comparatively new firm, yet is already doing a large business. They are clever, accommodating and thoroughly reliable gentlemen, and will ultimately reach the top in valley banking. There are two hotels in town and more needed. In the department of justice the rights of the people are zealously guarded by five gentlemen, whose shingles call to the passing public for a recognition of the invaluable services. Of course they are moderately well patronized by those who need their services. The health of the town is under the supervision of eight disciples of Esculapius, and the god of fortune seems to favor each.

The number of stores, groceries, etc., is "too tedious to mention." They are seen from the well loaded shelves of the largest establishment to the modest little candy shop. Nothing more in this line is needed for the prosperity of the town. Three thriving drug stores are doing each a good business.

The only lack probably in the way of business is a larger number of producing establishments. A town can't live on stores alone, nor even on the prestige of past business successes, but must give employment to the people, or close up business.

There is enough business for the present population, but no further addition of working people to the place is desirable until avenues of employment are opened.

The people do not always seem to realize this fact, and hence the senseless and ruinous cry that we want more people to use and not produce.

A few more non-producers in this town would necessitate either a removal on the part of some or suffering on the part of many. Give to them a few more factories, a few more shops, and peace and plenty will smile on this goodly town in times to come, as they have done in the past and as they are doing in the present.

BEAVER.

## HE DIDN'T LIKE BEANS.

Probably no branch of business affords such a field to the ludicrous side of nature as that of the theatrical profession, and a short anecdote related to us a few days since by a friend who is connected with the profession is too good to be lost, and the fact of its being an actual occurrence will give it a keener relish.

About a year ago a troupe was started from Boston to make a short eastern tour through the principal towns. In the troupe was the leader of the orchestra, Jake Tannerbaum, a gentleman of fine musical abilities, and decidedly Teutonic extraction, who liked his beer and cheese but had a mortal horror of our Yankee dish of pork and beans. Among the places they visited was the famous "brick and herring" town of of Tawnton, where our favorite dish is always to be found on Sunday. The boys in the troupe, aware of Jake's peculiar aversion, resolved to have a little fun at his expense, and accordingly "put up a job" on him. The landlord was let into the secret, the waiter feed, and the fun commenced on Jake's appearance at the breakfast table, where he was politely asked by the waiter:

"Will you have a few beans for breakfast?"

"No," was the emphatic reply, "I dond vant no peans."

"Oh," said the waiter, "you must eat beans; everybody here eats beans on Sunday."

With a look of extreme disgust Jake replied: "I told you I vont eat peans; vat's the madder; are you crazy. Gif me some sdeak and fried perdaders."

"Very well," said the waiter, "but you will have to wait till it is cooked." And wait he did for about fifteen minutes, when his temper getting the best of him he left the table to see the landlord and state his grievances. No sooner was he out of the room than the door was locked and Jake not finding the landlord was compelled to go without his breakfast. Resolved not to be cheated out of his breakfast he put on his hat and went in search of a lager beer saloon where he could get his favorite bologna and beer; but alas for poor Jake, the Sunday law in force, and nothing was to be had, so he had to wait to noon to satisfy his appetite, which was never poor. Well the dinner bell sounded, and up went our hero, who, as before, was met by the faithful waiter, who again approached him, and smilingly asked:

"Well, Mr. T., will you have a few beans to commence with?"

This was too much, and the answer not couched in the most amiable tone, came forth:

"No, py dunter, I tole you two dimes I vont eat beans."

"But you must have a few beans," persisted the waiter.

"Mine Got in himmel, who der h—ll is going to eat dis dinner, you or me; dat's vat I'm drying to find oud."

"Oh, very well," responded the waiter. "If you can't speak civilly I shall not wait upon you."

Up jumped the irate Dutchman to again find the landlord, which he did, and related his grievances, but was partially pacified on being told the waiter should be promptly discharged, and told him to go up stairs and get his dinner, while he in the meantime was going to take a short ride. Back went Jake, only to find that the boys had again locked the door; and he was wild. Seizing his hat, he again rushed out to make a more thorough search for something to eat, but with no better result than before. Ashamed to come back too soon, poor Jake waited until near supper time, when he again returned to the hotel, and seated himself in a corner, not a civil word could any one get out of him. Shortly, supper was announced, and Jake was one of the first at the table.

Prompt to his case, the waiter again went for him, but before he could ask him for his order, Jake broke out:

"Yaas, you may bring me some peans; you vas right this morning ven you say I moost eat peans; you may bring me some peans;" and for the first time and probably the last time in his life Jake eat beans; but how the lager and bologna did suffer whan the company struck the next town!

---

A QUAINT sort of person, the Rev. Mark Wilkes, once introduced his text in this manner: "My hearers, did you ever see a cat? Did you ever see a cat walk? Did you ever see a cat walk upon the top of a wall? Did you ever see a cat walk upon the top of a wall covered with broken glass? How carefully she lifted each foot? How slowly and cautiously she set it down again! So would the text from which I am about to speak have you act. 'See that you walk cir-cum-spectly.'"


WING & SON,

"THE AMERICAN PIANO,"

—UNSURPASSED—

First premiums wherever exhibited—Prices low for the quality. Large prices allowed for Second-hand Instruments in Exchange.

*From Mr. Edward Hoffman, the celebrated Pianist.*

I conscientiously believe that your Piano is in every respect a *most magnificent Instrument.*

*From the Independent.*

The American Piano has deservedly become a popular Instrument.

Responsible Agents wanted for unoccupied territory.

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for Cleaning your house will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

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for windows is better than whiting or water. No removing curtains and carpets.

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cleans paints and wood, in fact the entire house, better than soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to do without it.

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for scouring knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

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is better than soap and sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

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Polishes brass and copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

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for washing dishes and glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than soap.

SAPOLIO

removes stains from marble mantles, tables and statuary, from hard-finished walls, and from China and Porcelain.

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removes stains and grease from carpets and other woolen fabrics.

**There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.**

Hand Sapolio

a new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

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as an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation of all dirt," opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

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cleanses and beautifies the skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

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removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains, and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the skin white and soft; and giving to it a bloom of beauty it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.

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costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not then write for our pamphlet, "All About Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
20 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.
my31-eow-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH'S LAND OFFICE,

198, Penn st., (near St. Clair Hotel) Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls, Pa.

Exclusive Agents for Allegheny, Beaver and Lawrence counties of the lands of the A. T. & Santa Fe R. R.; (can give tickets at reduced rates to go and see these lands;) also lands of Union Pacific and Iron Mt. & Ark. Railroads. Have over 60 farms for sale. Call at either office and examine our register. We offer for sale the following properties, etc.

A pleasantly located farm, situate in North Sewickly township, Beaver County, for sale. Contains 119 acres, lies on Harmony, New Castle and Beighton roads, 90 acres improved, balance in timber, consisting of Oak, Locust, Chestnut, &c.; can all be worked by machinery, soil is very productive, excellent for grain or pasture; land lies undulating, good springs all over the faim; underlaid with coal, limestone and ore; good sand and building stone; fences are rail and board, in good condition; good orchard of apple, peach and other varieties of choice fruit; grapes, shrubbery, &c. Improvements consist of a two-story frame house of six rooms, good cellar and kitchen, smoke house, corn crib, new barn 50x40 feet, stone spring house, close to schools, churches, saw mill, stores, 5 miles from Brighton, 3½ from Beaver Falls, 1½ miles from the line of the proposed Baltimore and Chicago Railroad. Price $11,900.

NO. 70.

A GOOD DAIRY, STOCK OR GRAIN FARM

In Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., containing about 140 acres—of which 120 acres are cleared, 35 acres first bottom land: 20 acres in oak timber; balance of cleared land, gently rolling; all under fence, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad; building on a good township road one-half mile from Homewood station; soil is first class and all can be worked by machinery. Improvements, one newly weather-boarded log house of 5 rooms, two stories high, veranda and frame kitchen, with pleasant surroundings, one new two-story frame house of 4 rooms, portico in front; a good cellar; spring of water and well close to house; one new bank barn, with stone foundation, 40x60, with plenty of stabling for horses and cows; corn crib, smoke house, and all usual outbuildings; a first-rate orchard of various kinds of fruit trees in good bearing condition, and a young orchard. This place is in a very pleasant part of the county, with every surrounding object to make it agreeable and attractive, and is a first-class farm in a good neighborhood, close to schools, churches, post-office and station—will subdivide this tract if desired by the purchaser, for sale. Price, $80 per acre, in payments. George E. McCready, owner.

NO. 73.

A SPLENDID GARDEN OR DAIRY FARM,

containing about 107 acres of which 83 acres are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, mostly post and rail, and in splendid order; ten springs on the place, two orchards containing 225 apple and 100 peach trees, bearing and in good condition; about 27 acres of the best quality of timber; a good frame barn 50x36 feet, with stabling underneath; a new frame stable 16x30; a new corn crib, a good frame house of four rooms and cellar, a good milk house, an excellent enclosed garden patch; plenty of small fruit such as cherries, plums, quinces, grapes, &c. Near to a new school house, 1½ miles from Industry on the C. & P. Railroad, good roads to station. The soil is good and the farm is well adapted to dairy or stock purposes, and is considered one of the best. Price 80 per acre, in payments. Benjamin Todd, Owner.

may16-1y

WANTED.

We will give men and women

BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

from $4 to $8 per day; can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
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ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, LOPE AND OAKUM, FAHNESTOCK'S AND FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD, PAINTS,

(DRY AND IN OIL),

And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR.
100 " FALCON " "
15 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR,
20 BARRELS OF N. O. MOLASSES,
150 KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS,
10 TEN TONS OF WHEELING IRON,

AT

SPEYERER & SONS
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

A. S. HARVEY,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, QUEENSWARE, WINDOW GLASS, HARDWARE, TABLE CUTLERY,

WOOD & WILLOW WARE, AND NOTIONS,

CORNER BRIDGE AND MARKET STREETS,

de3'70-1y—se15—my3 BRIDGEWATER, PA.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY

AND

REPAIR SHOP!

JOHN THORNILEY, PROPRIETOR.

STOVES,

GREAT REPUBLIC,

THE BEST

COOKING STOVE IN USE,

WITH THE

EXTENSION TOP.

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

1,000 NAMES ATTEST ITS MERITS.

THORNILEY'S

NEW ADJUSTIBLE GRATE

Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.

ENGINES AND CASTINGS

OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

REASONABLE RATES TO ALL.

aug16-1y JOHN THORNILEY.

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If You Want
To Buy Property,
To Sell Property,
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Your Life Insured,
To Insure Against Accidents
To Lease Your House,
To Hire a House,
To Buy a Farm,
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Any Legal Writing Done,

Do not fail to call at the office of

EBERHART & BEDISON,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 223 BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,
sept27-1y Beaver County, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Sarah Tornby and Elizabeth Laney, of Economy township, Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

REUBEN HENDRICKSON, Adm'r.
je13-6t.


## Business Directory.

### BEAVER.

M. & J. LAWRENCE, Physicians & Surgeons, office that formerly occupied by U. S. Revenue Assessor, Third street, Beaver, Pa. apr11-1y

THOMAS DONEHOO, M. D. Office lower door in John Border's building, Beaver, Pa. apr11

MILLER, J. W. Physician and Surgeon, office that formerly occupied by Drs. McKinny and Lawrence. Residence, Dr. McNutt's house.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, north-east corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office on Third street. jy29'70

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. B. MOORE.
HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law, Office: Rear of the Court-house.

### BRIDGEWATER.

J. USALTO'S Shady Side Photograph Gallery, Second Floor, Dunlap's corner, opposite the toll bridge. apr11-1y

MOLTER, J. C., Market street, Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's Run. feb21'73-1y

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Quensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

### ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,72-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept13'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves, Tin Roofing made to order. Water st. se3'70

### NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Strickland, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept20-1y.

CAREY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway sept23'70

### BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Land office No. 198 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls Pa. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

### FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

### VANPORT.

T. WAGGONER, dealer in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport. apr11.


ARIZONA DIAMONDS

SET IN

SOLID 14 KARAT GOLD,

(WARRANTED.)

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of Every Description.

NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
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Colors.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH

Every keg of pure White Lead bears the following warrant, and will guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead.....92 parts
" Linseed Oil.....8 "
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

## HOUSE AND FARM.

### Small fields.

Upon this subject the New York *World* has these sensible remarks, which, although known to every thinking farmer, will bear reiterating;

It astonishes a great many men to notice how many more other men persist in fencing small fields—in keeping up fences where they are not needed, and plowing short furrows where long ones would save a vast deal of time and labor, beside avoiding the tramping of the ground in turning, which few men know how to avoid. The economy of time and labor in farming is as important as the saving of crops. Two long rows of potatoes are far more easily cultivated than eight short ones containing the same number of hills. An acre or ten acres of corn costs far less money to cultivate it embraced in only five or fifty rows, than if double or triple the number. Then there is not, in the case of corn, the loss of breaking it down in turning, if the farmer has left no grass head lands to turn on, or has not two or three rows of potatoes planted on the outside of his field.

The fences about small fields involve not only great waste of labor and money to care for them, but are also a great waste of land. They are not only unproductive property, but they cost in the waste of land alone enough on many farms to pay the annual taxes. It is also noticeable that the smaller the farm the greater the number, proportionately, of fenced fields. If in the case of pasture it is desirable to feed only part of a field at a time, (which, by the way, is not often a wise policy), it is cheaper to build and move hurdle fences, unless the stock kept is large.

The same principle applies in the culture of garden crops. One sees little beds made here and there about the spot set apart for a kitchen garden. It is now the practice among the best farmers to plant a row of beets (if so many are wanted) the whole or half the length of the garden, then of carrots, parsnips, lettuce, beans, etc., and each row such distance apart that a horse or hand cultivator can be used between the rows. Thus the backache work of hoeing and weeding by hand is saved to a great extent, and all this petty fussing which is involved is avoided. Nor is it a bad practice to grow the garden vegetables in some portion of the cultivated fields, if near or convenient to the house.

The main point aimed at is to suggest to those who have small fields, or cultivate small patches of ground here and there, a mode by which a great deal of labor and time may be saved, and a vast deal more produced on the same areas. Instances occur to us where farmers have added one-third to the products from the farm by removing the fences, plowing long furrows, cultivating long rows, keeping the stock in the stable and soiling it, or enclosing them in hurdles wherever the best food for them could be found growing.

### A Word for the Granges.

President Welsh, of the Iowa State Agricultural College, and located in the State that has had more experience with the Granges than any other, addresed the Patrons of Husbandry as follows:

Our bond of union is the congeniality of like pursuits. The leading purpose of the Farmers' College and Farmers' Grange, though gained through different paths, are largely the same. The Grange seeks to aid the farmer by multiplying his means of intelligence, by giving him the mastery of all the better methods and processes of the farm, by the quickening, intensifying, and elevating all the better elements of his social life. The Grange would secure the farmer against the torpidity of solitude and the extortions of monopoly; would kindle in his breast a readier zeal and steadier courage, would touch all the labor of his hands with a glow of enthusiasm; and, in short, would do for him what skillfully-organized effort has already done for every other great human industry on the round earth. All this the Grange aims to do by means which are the most immediate and direct. All this also the Farmers' College strives to do by another method; by giving a knowledge to such as seek it, of all those practical sciences that underlie the processes of agriculture; by training and sending forth men who may become, as the years pass, the leaders in the grand movement which the Grange has inaugurated. It is in harmony with this noble purpose that the College, instead of draining the rural districts of their most promising youths and graduating them to swell the over-crowded ranks of law, or to wander in perpetual search of a vacant pulpit, sends back the farmer's son to the farm so educated that he revitalizes all its operations and gives them a new and enduring interest. Such are the benign objects which these two great enterprises are organized to further. And, mark you, each seeks to accomplish its aim by *combined* effort—the College, on a closer and more concentrated plan; the Grange, on a wider and grander scale. And what effort of man for the attainment of good, or the defense against evil, has ever reached its triumph, since the world began, without combined effort? Combination is, in fact, the great instrument of progress. Civilization would relapse into barbarism without it.—*Anamosa Eureka.*

### Putting up Wool.

The new clip of Domestic Wool is now about ready for market, and it is a matter of interest to the dealer in this article to know how he can make his staple bring him most money. The market value of wool varies greatly, according to the conditions of growth and preparation for consumption.

The necessities of various industries dependent on wool require that it be properly assorted as regards length, fineness, and quality. In several localities of the West there is great carelessness in putting up this staple, and, although the wool produced in these sections may be as good as fleeces grown elsewhere, they will not bring as much by two or three, and sometimes, even five cents per pound, as a similar grade of wool in a more satisfactory condition; And when the staple is only imperfectly free from earthy or fatty matters, tags, etc., the loss is correspondingly greater. An experienced wool stapler can tell pretty accurately, even on a hasty examination, how much to deduct for waste and refuse material. Producers do not realize the fact as they should, that wool of good quality should be fresh looking or what experienced buyers term "sightly." If the fleece is a solid, compact, soggy mass, it is uninviting to the eye, and the buyer views it with suspicion. Bundles tied up in this manner are likely to have a great many impurities which decrease its value when scoured. Too many folds also injure the sale of this staple. Two folds are all sufficient, and the buyer can better examine and feel the substance to tell of what it consists; beside, fleeces put up in this way—very loosely—are light, elastic, and downy to the hand, and in every market will out-sell the solid and ponderous mass which is more tightly folded together.

That the raw material varies greatly according to the breed of sheep, is also an undoubted fact. But the better grades of the carded staple of commerce should be of good color, free from a surplus of oily matter; its fiber smooth, clear, and parallel, fitted not only to take dyes, but adapted also to spinning and dressing. On the other hand, wools designed for the manufacture of worsted goods should be long, moderately fine, and of a strong fiber

For years previous to the rebellion, fine wool sold most freely; but the war changed all this for the time being, the demand for coarse army clothing and blankets calling for a coarse, long staple, which readily commanded a high price. On the return of peace, however, the coarser fiber was again neglected, and is now only moderately active, while other grades find more favor with manufacturers and dealers.

Thirty years ago Vermont was the principal wool-growing State in the Union, but at present the Western States, with Pennsylvania, New York, Texas and California, are the leading producers, while New England is the principal consumer of this important staple.

### Origin of the Baldwin Apple.

Dol. Loammi Baldwin, chief engineer in building the Middlesex canal, lived in the northern part of Woburn, Mass., near said canal (a correspondent of the Nashau *Telegraph* says), and owned a piece of woodland in the south-western part of Wilmington, near what was then known as Butter's Bridge, from which he cut his firewood, cutting all clean as he went, leaving it to grow up again. In so doing he came to an apple tree, somewhat young, but thrifty and bearing, which the wood-peckers had pecked around the body and limbs so unmercifully that he feared that it would die; but as he was an ardent lover of good fruit he concluded to "spare that tree," and see what was its fruit. The next autumn he had occasion to go to Wilmington for wood, and found lying on the ground beneath it some very nice-looking winter apples, a portion of which he carried home and deposited safely in his cellar. One day the next spring, having friends from Boston to dine with him, he brought forward the Pecker apples, as he called them, to try their quality for the first time, when they were found to be so far superior to any they had ever tasted before that he went immediately, cut some scions and engratted some of his own trees at home. Being high sheriff, he attended the courts at Concord and Cambridge, often taking his favorite apple to eat after dinner instead of smoking a cigar, and giving to his fellow boarders. Thus from his tree were scions cut, and the fruit is now known almost over the United States as the Baldwin apple.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

### Stakes for Tomatoes.

Thomas Meehan, the horticulturist of Germantown, Pennsylvania, says he has for several yeaas noted the relative advantages of the different ways of cultivating tomatoes, and he concludes that the best practice to adopt is to proceed as with Lima beans—that is, set the stakes before the plants are put out. These stakes need not be over six feet high, and may be set about four feet apart each way. As the plants grow tie them up to the stakes; but that will be required over half a dozen times during the season. Twenty plants in this way will yield as much fruit as double the quantity on any other plan, and in quality there is no comparison.

The common field plan of leaving tomatoes grow as they list, spreading everywhere over the ground, may be, as truck growers say it is, the way in which the heaviest weight of fruit can be had in proportion to the labor spent; but in this way the fruit is more acid. But whatever system is adopted do not set the plants until the soil is warm, or they will be stunted and time lost.

### How to Make Hens Lay.

When eggs bear such good prices, and are so delicious in the many ways the cook brings them to the table, it is necessary that the hens have a little attention. Give them warm drink every morning. See that they have an abundance of gravel; old pieces of crockery pounded up will do better than nothing. Concoct a pudding from them, two or three times a week, not oftener, with the following ingredients: Place an old pail out at one side, and into this throw the meat scraps that are good for nothing else, egg shells, beans, hominy, bread crust, corn parched very brown, coarse meal siftings, and then when the day arrives to serve up the dish, take the water in which you have par boiled your pork and beans, or other greasy water, stirring into it bran sufficient to thicken well, allowing it to cook a few minutes, pouring the whole over these saved-up scraps. Let it stand a short time after it is thoroughly stirred, and feed while warm. Aside from this, give warm drink every morning, you will have plenty of eggs.

PAWING HORSE.—To prevent a horse pawing in the stable, tie or strap the legs together just above the knees, so they will stand about natural, say six or eight inches apart.


## Printing.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

*BEAVER RADICAL!*

POWER PRESS

JOB PRINTING OFFICE!

THE BEST

JOB OFFICE

*IN BEAVER COUNTY.*

OFFICE IN

THE "RADICAL BUILDING,"

CORNER DIAMOND,

BEAVER, PA.

The proprietor has fitted up

*REGARDLESS OF COST*

A new and complete

*PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT*

RUNNING

TWO POWER PRINTING PRESSES

And is prepared to do all kinds of printing

*IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART*

as good and at as

Low Prices

As can be obtained at Pittsburgh or elsewhere

PROFESSIONAL CARDS,

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CIRCULARS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

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CHECKS,

PROGRAMMES,

BLANKS,

HANDBILLS,

LABELS,

CHECKS,

DODGERS,

NOTES,

TAGS,

&c., &c.,

Executed on the shortest notice.

THE BEAVER RADICAL

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

AT

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

GIVE US A CALL.



## Miscellaneous.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The supervisors of Brighton township in account with the township for the year ending April 14th, 1873.

DR.

| | |
|---|---|
| To amount on duplicates | $941 45 |
| To warrans granted | 73 11 |
| | $1004 56 |

CR.

| | |
|---|---|
| By amount of work on roads | $931 45 |
| By warning & superintending on roads | 73 11 |
| | $1004 56 |

The School Directors of Brighton township in account with the township for the year ending June 2, 1873.

DR.

| | |
|---|---|
| To balance in Treasury from 1872 | $ 451 87 |
| To amount tax levied | 1:663 54 |
| State appropriations | 154 38 |
| | $2169 79 |

CR.

| | |
|---|---|
| By amount paid on warrants | $2,056 89 |
| Balance in treasury | $113 90 |

We do hereby certify that the above accounts are correct to the best of our knowledge.

JOHN A. EAKIN, JOHN M. SCOTT, SMILH T. STOKES, } Auditors

Attest: J. KIRKPATRICK, Clerk. je13-3t

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of the School Fund of Freedom Borough for the year ending June 2, 1873:

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on hand from last year as per last report | $ 73 |
| From Collector of School Tax | 1,008 71 |
| From State Appropriation for 1873 | 120 90 |
| From other sources | 27 75 |
| | $1,158 09 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| For repairing, &c | $ 86 43 |
| " Teachers wages | 720 00 |
| " Fuel and Contingencies | 74 12 |
| " Fees of Collector | 32 93 |
| " Fees of Treasurer | 20 00 |
| " Salary of Secretary | 7 00 |
| " Debt paid | 44 10 |
| " Other expenses | 70 94 |
| | $1,055 52 |
| Cash on hand | $102 51 |

je20 3t JNO. F. BENTEL, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

National Bank of Beaver County,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

At the close of business on the 25th of April, 1873:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $173,281 23 |
| Overdrafts | 169 37 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation | 120,000 00 |
| U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand | 15,000 00 |
| Due from Redeeming & Reserve Ag'ts | 13,014 62 |
| Due from National Banks | 3,388 23 |
| Due from State Banks and Bankers | 813 89 |
| Banking House | 14,374 54 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 2,976 68 |
| Current expenses | 1,383 08 |
| Premiums | 189 52 |
| Checks and other cash items | 453 08 |
| Bills of other National Banks | 10,441 00 |
| Fractional Currency and Nickels | 133 79 |
| Specie—Coin | 5,510 80 |
| Legal Tender Notes | 40,438 00 |
| | $401,517 18 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock paid in | $200,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund | 23,848 56 |
| Discount | 2,908 49 |
| Exchange | 1,851 48 |
| Interest | 1,415 33 |
| Profit and Loss | 140 61 |
| National Bank circulation | 105,248 00 |
| Dividends unpaid | 1,354 34 |
| Individual Deposits | 64,670 11 |
| Due to State Banks and Bankers | 180 26 |
| | $401,517 18 |

*State of Pennsylvania,* Beaver County, } ss I, Edward Hoops, *Cashier* of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 2nd day of June, 1873. MILTON TOWNSEND, N. P

Correct—Attest:

R. E. HOOPES, M. T. KENNEDY, M. DARRAGH, } Directors.

je13

ROCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Penn'a.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,

thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. S. Quay, | George C. Speyerer, |
| Samuel B. Wilson, | Lewis Schneider, |
| William Kennedy, | John Græbing. |
| J. Wack, | J. S. Srodes, |
| M. Camp, jr., | C. B. Hurst, |
| David Lowry, | Henry Gœbring. |

GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.
M. S. QUAY, Vice Pres't

H. J. SPEYERER, Treas.
JOHN GRÆBING, JR., Sec'y. aug2-1y

GIVEN AWAY.

A FINE GERMAN CHROMO.

WE SEND AN ELEGANT CHROMO, MOUNTED AND READY FOR FRAMING, FREE TO EVERY AGENT FOR

UNDERGROUND OR, LIFE BELOW THE SURFACE,

BY THOS. W. KNOX.

942 Pages Octavo. 130 Fine Engravings

Relates Incidents and Accidents beyond the Light of day; Startling Adventures in all parts of the World; Mines and Mode of Working them; Undercurrents of Society, Gambling and its Horrors: Caverns and their Mysteries; The Dark Ways of Wickedness; Prisons and their Secrets; Down in the Depths of the Sea; Strange Stories of the Detection of Crime.

The book treats of experience with brigands; nights in opium dens and gambling hells; life in prison; Stories of exiles; adventures among Indians; journeys through Sewers and Catacombs; accidents in mines; pirates and piracy; tortures of the inquisition; wonderful burglaries; underworld of the great cities, etc., etc.

AGENTS WANTED

for this work. Exclusive teritory given. Agents can make $100 a week in selling this book. Send or circulars and terms to agents.

J. B. BURR & HYDE,
Hartford, Conn., Chicago or, Ill.

BOOK AGENTS

APPLY AT ONCE FOR TERRITORY.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO BUSINESS,

Being a Handbook for the American Farmer, Merchant, Mechanic, Investor, and all concerned in

EARNING OR SAVING MONEY.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

☞ Thoroughly indorsed and commended by leading commercial journals and prominent financiers as the best arranged, most comprehensive, practical and clearly written book on business and its successful management now before the public,

BROWN & HOLDOWAY, Publishers,
Nos 6 & 8 Sixth St., near Suspension Bridge,
je13-4t PITTSBURGH, PA.

WANTED TO BORROW.

The Beaver County Agricultural Society wants to borrow Three Thousand Dollars, for a period of from two to three years; secured by bond and mortgage.

Please address either of the undersigned.

WM. A. LAIRD,
R. H. COOPER,
je27-2w BEAVER, PA.

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

95 *Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

The best place in the city to buy Clothing and Furnishing goods. Sign of the Hub. my2-1y



## New Advertisements.

BRADBURY PIANO FORTES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED.

NO BETTER INSTRUMENT IN THE MARKET.

THE BRADBURY THE

NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.

READ THE FACTS.

Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says; "I am perfectly delighted with it."

Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1868.

T. G. SMITH & CO.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell.—"All our friends admire the delightful tones o the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Phillips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomee older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

I WILL SELL THE

BRADBURY

AT NEARLY

WHOLESALE PRICES

From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,

NEW YORK

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A $650 PIANO FOR $400.

ORGANS

OF THE

BEST CLASS

Ordered at the lowest rates

BELOW PITTSBURGH PRICES.

WILL SELL

PIANOS OF OTHER MANUFACTURERS

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Call before purchasing and see

SMITH CURTIS, Agent.

RADICA OFFICE, BEAVER

## GENERAL NEWS.

—Just as soon as Train and Sergeant Bates got quiet, Gordon Gordon felt compelled to break out. Edward Payson Weston will probably soon go into a state of eruption.

—Gen. Hawley and Gen. Devens grand commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic, are to address the Vermont soldiers at their re-union in Rutland in August.

—A Green Bay man called a young lady his "precious darling little honeydew of a blooming rosebud," and then stood a breach of promise suit before he would marry her.

—St. Paul has a curious Police Justice. He recently fined a woman three dollars for disturbing the peace by wailing over her husband's broken leg.

Rev. Norman McLeod resigns the charge of the Congregational church in Salt Lake City. He founded the first Christian church in Utah, under circumstances calling for the highest degree of prudence, self sacrifice and fortitude.

—A Mrs. Fitzpatrick, of Ripley, Tenn., was outraged by a negro named Charles Titus, who, after accomplishing his devilish purpose, fell into a drunken sleep. Mrs. F. alarmed the neighbors, who secured the miscreant and lodged him in jail.

—A daughter of Col. Bibb, of Corinth, Miss., was burned to death by the explosion of a can of kerosene which she was using to kindle a fire.

—George F. Chamberlin, of Wions, Miss., chose the railroad track for a sleeping place, and was torn to shreds by a passing train. Another argument in favor of temperance.

—The Iowa robbers are said to be at their rendezvous in Jackson county, Mo. Why don't they capture them, then?

—The live stock dealers of Missouri and Kansas are much offended at the railroad companies for cutting of the free passes, and are discussing the feasibility of shipping their cattle by water.

—A wrestling match has been arranged between John McMahon, American Champion, and Albert Ellis, light-weight champion of England.

—The heavy rains of Monday extinguished the fires raging for twenty miles along the Camden & Atlantic railroad.

—Peter Lindell, of the wealthy family of that name in St. Louis, died in Denver on Sunday, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.

—President Grant arrived at Kingsington, N. Y. on Tuesday afternoon, and was received with great enthusiasm. After a short stay the President took his departure for the Overlook Mountain House, He will return on Friday.

—The Chicago Health Officer reports to the Board of Health that the number of deaths during the past week was 352, a decrease of 71 as compared with the previous week. Of the deaths there were 114 from cholera infantum and seven from cholera morbus.

—Frank M. Titus, letter carrier, of Cincinnati, was arrested Tuesday for opening letters. A decoy letter detected him; and a search of his house discovered twenty letters in his possession. He was held in $2,500.

—Dr. Wm. Nichols, of Boston, has assumed the business management of Professor Agassiz's school on Penikese Island.

—Rev. Bishop Simpson is reported to be suffering from congestive malarial fever at Long Branch

—Six out of twenty-four Governors of Massachusetts have had names beginning with the letter B, which may be considered a favorable omen for Butler—if he is elected.

—The story that Harriet Fenimore Coooper, daughter of Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, is writing a history of the Oneida Indians is entirely true, with two slight exceptions. No such history is being written, and there is no such person as Harriet Fenimore Cooper, and there never was.

—The *Graphic* gives its readers the news that it is about to begin the publication of a translation from Paul de Mussett, by Miss Ida L. Greeley, to be followed by an original story from the same pen.

—Stimulated by Charles Francis Adams, Jr.'s, recent discourse on the modern statesman, somebody ambitious of fame announces a lecture on the "Ancient Statesman," with Gideon Welles as a "fearful example."

—Longfellow is at Nahant, surrounded by a number of literary friends of eminence from the Hub. The poet lives quietly and exclusively, and is said to decline a dozen invitations daily to dinner parties, &c. His would be entertainers are, of course, considerably annoyed thereat.

—Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*: "Going abroad one of the Sabine schooners Monday, we found the Captain of the Elwell, loaded with lumber, to be a handsome woman. We have had a good deal to do with both sailing and steam crafts, but must be permitted to say the commander of the Elwell is the prettiest ship captain we ever saw."

—Benjamin Rathbun, who lately died, aged eighty-two, at Fort Washington, Maryland, had a strange career. Prior to 1836 he was extensively engaged in building operations in Buffalo, New York. He then uttered forged paper to the amount of over $2,000,000 and wrs sent to the penitentiary for five years. Subsequently he was the proprietor of Rathbun's Hotel, New York.

—A merchant died lately at the age of fifty-four in Rhode Island, who had been unable to do any work for twelve years, and who had never received over $1.50 per day for wages, and yet he left a snug little fortune of $15,000, all from his own earnings. He was not penurious, was married, had one child and educated her, lived comfortably and dressed neatly. He merely saved small sums beginning with $200 when he became of age, and added the interests of his deposits to the principal.

## New Advertisements.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing at Homewood station, Beaver county, Pa., on the 9th of July, a large White Cow, with one horn broken off. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
aug1-3t* T. W. JOHNSTON

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of William Kennedy, late of the borough of New Brighton, deceased all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH C. WILSON, Executor.
P. O. Address—Beaver, Pa. aug1 6t

FARM AND COAL LAND

FOR SALE.

Part of the farm, (about 125 acres) of the late Gen. H. Muller, on the Beaver road and Connoquenessing, one mile from Zelienople. Has abundance of good coal, building stone and springs of soft water. About one-half is in good timber, balance under cultivation. Address
WM. H. MULLER, M. D.,
aug1* Zelienople, Butler County, Pa.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of "The Darlington and Channel Coal Railroad Company" held at their office in Darlington, August 25th, 1873 A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. By order of WM. BURTON, President.
LUCIAN McCOWN, Secretary. aug1-3t

JOB PRINTING AT THE RADICAL OFFICE.

## New Advertisements.

DAWSON & EAKIN,

AGENTS OF REAL ESTATE,

*UNION HOTEL, BEAVER, PA.*

We offer for sale the following described properties. For full particulars call at our office on Third street:

No. 1.

*A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.*

This farm is situate in Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa., on the New Lisbon road, 4 miles from Beaver, containing 73 acres, more or less, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, containing two rooms, kitchen and pantry on first floor and two rooms on second floor, a good cellar underneath; also a good frame barn, and stable and other necessary outbuildings. This farm is well watered, well timbered and under a good state of cultivation, and can be worked by machinery; excellent fruit on premises. Price $5,000. Inquire of John A. Eakin on the farm, or DAWSON & EAKIN, Beaver, Pa.

No. 2.

*A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.*

This farm contains about 52 acres, of land, situate in Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa., 4½ miles from Beaver, on a good road leading from the New Lisbon road to the town of Industry; this farm is nearly all cleared and all under fence. No improvements. To be sold or exchanged for town property. Price $2,900. Inquire of John J. Wickham, Esq., or DAWSON & EAKIN, Beaver, Pa.

No. 3.

*HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.*

This property is situated on 5th street, in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., 40x130 feet with a 1½ story frame house and stable and other outbuildings erected thereon. Good fruit on the premises. Price $800. Inquire of Hice, Wilson & Moore, Esqs., or DAWSON & EAKIN, Beaver, Pa.

No. 4.

*A FINE RESILENCE FOR SALE.*

This property is situated on 3d street, in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., extending along 3d street 130x300 feet, back to Turnpike alley, on which is erected a new brick dwelling house containing three rooms, large hall, kitchen and pantry on first floor, and 4 rooms and large hall on second floor, and an excellent cellar underneath and necessary outbuildings; large shade trees in front, fruit of various kinds on the premises. Price $3,600. Inquire of Hice, Wilson & Moore, Esqs., or DAWSON & EAKIN, Beaver, Pa.

PROPOSALS

Proposals will be received by the School Board of Ohio township, at the Fairview School House, up to July 26th, 1873, for the erection of TWO BRICK SCHOOL HOUSES in said township. Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of John Duncan, in Ohio township.
jy18-3t*

NOTICE.

Commonwealth of Penna. ex. rel } In the Court
vs. } of Common
Lucinda Campbell Gray, a lunatic } Pleas of Beaver County, at No. 164, September Term, 1867.

Interested parties are hereby notified that the final account of Benjamin Todd, committee of Lucinda Campbell Gray, a lunatic, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court, and will be confirmed on the first day of next Term, unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shown in the mean time.
jy18 3t* JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the final account of Samuel Mitchell, executor of the last will and testament of Sarepta W. Dustan, dec'd.

And now to wit: June 12th, 1873, the Court on motion appoint Oscar A. Small, Esq., Auditor to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant. From the Record. Attest:
JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa., on Wednesday, the 6th day of August, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend.
jy18-3t OSCAR A. SMALL, Auditor.

KENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Presents strong attractions to parents and guardians. A pleasant home; thorough instruction; healthful discipline; excellent library; new apparatus. Send for Catalogue. Liberal discount to clergymen. CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M.,
jy18 2m. Principal, New Brighton, Pa.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, by the Board of County Commissioners, until Saturday, August 9, 1873, for the iron structure of a bridge over Dutchman's Run, in Pulaski township, of 33 feet extreme length and 13 feet road way. Proposals must be accompanied with a statement giving the total weight of the cast and wrought iron, the general working strength, and the ultimate or breaking strength per lineal foot; as well as the greatest local load the bridge will sustain. The Commissioners will reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Bids will be opened at 10 A. M. of said day.
By order of County Commissioners.
JOHN McGOWN, Clerk.
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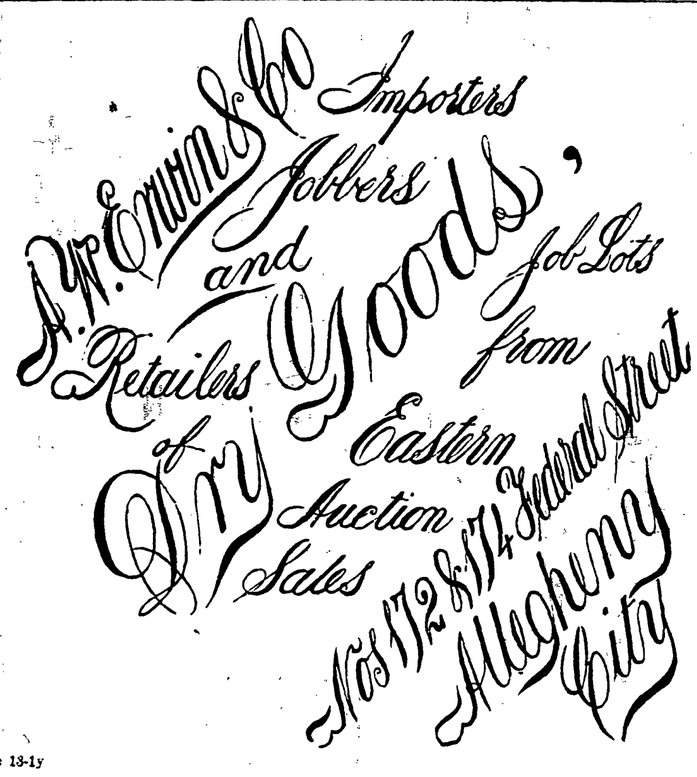


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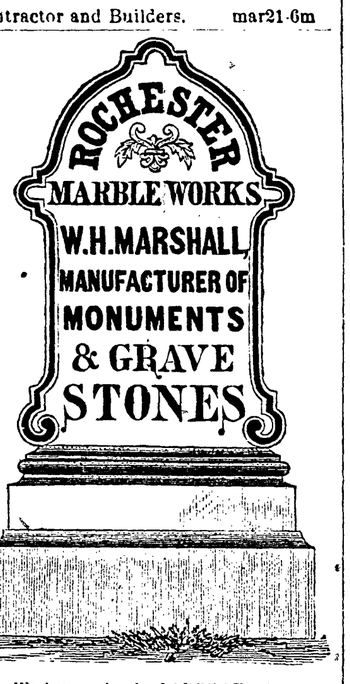


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